Senate Reading Room

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO 6. MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894. $1.50 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moosejaw, N. W. T.

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J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 31st.

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WHOLESALE
Wine, Liquor and Cigar Store.

Only the finest brands of the most world-renowned makers in both imported and domestic wines, liquors and beers kept in stock.

WE KEEP NO INFERIOR GOODS.

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Having purchased the Stock of R. C. McDonald and enlarged my premises, I have now the largest Stock of

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—:o:—:o:—

Prices away down. Terms Cash

THOS. HEALEY'S
Confectionery Store.
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Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

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Midnapore Mills,
CALGARY, - N.W.T,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size,...$5 to $8 a pair.
Tweed.....from 60c. to $1 a yard.
Flannels.....from 30c. to 50c.
Shirts, home made to measure,....$2 each.
Flannel Vests and Drawers.....$1.25 each.
Suits to measure .....$16 to $18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

HIS HONOR'S FIRST.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE AT YESTERDAY'S OPENING.

The Second Assembly In Its Fifth Session — Masterly and Interesting Resume by Lieutenant - Governor Mackintosh.

REGINA, THURSDAY, August 2.—The fifth and last session of the Second Legislative Assembly was opened to-day by Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh with the usual ceremonies. As you will see by His Honor's Speech, very little legislation of a public character is foreshadowed. The statement that the Territorial Exhibition next year will be held at Regina, will no doubt be hailed with general satisfaction in all parts of the Territories, except perhaps at Calgary. It is pleasing to note that such comparatively large sums will be expended in public works and improvements. Every person must appreciate and be grateful for the "stickativeness" with which Lt.-Governor Mackintosh and the Executive Committee pursued the Dominion Government and obtained such a large and handsome subsidy in addition to the usual grant. There is much favoroble comment on the fact that His Honor, in his Speech, has not followed the much beaten track of his predecessors. He has not confined himself to dry formal statements; but, on the contrary, in a very pleasing manner presents a large amount of information which will be read with interest by every one whom it reaches. This happy departure from formality, will, if possible, enhance the immense popularity which Mr. Mackintosh has already acquired even in the short period he has occupied Government House.

THE SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In opening the Fifth Session of the Second Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories, I have to express heartfelt gratitude for many indications of friendliness, indulgence and forbearance manifested towards me by various communities in the Territories already visited, together with assurances of respect and regard officially conveyed from points I have as yet been unable to reach.

Since this Assembly last met, Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby, has been succeeded by Lord Aberdeen as Governor General of the Dominion, one whose confidence in Canada — more particularly the western portion of it — had already been long since practically manifested. The appointment of Lord Aberdeen is but another proof of that far reaching consideration upon the part of Her Majesty, who has at all times confided the destinies of Canada to those whose personal gifts have ensured respect at home and made them illustrious in the discharge of their duties as Imperial representatives. It is probable that His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, may visit the Territories during the present year, when, I am sure, the members of this Assembly, as well as all classes of our population, will accord them a sincere welcome.

While unable to congratulate husbandmen upon a plentious harvest, telegraph returns up the present time justify the statement that there will be a fairly average yield in the largest producing centres. The prospects on the Manitoba and North-Western line in the Territories are represented as good, especially in roots. Wheat promises to yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, and harvesting to commence next week. The wheat yield in the Moosomin district will average about fifteen bushels per acre; oats below the average. In the Whitewood district, across the Pipestone and the Qu'Appelle River the wheat crops are reported good; that in the vicinity of Whitewood only fairly good, several areas having been destroyed by hail; hay and oats reported poor, but potato yield good; harvesting has commenced. Reports from Prince Albert state all crop prospects excellent, somewhat better than the average; wheat twenty bushels to the acre; immense crop of roots; general harvesting will commence next week. In about two-thirds of the Calgary district, owing to drought, crops generally are light. At Pincher Creek and in Southern Alberta there is a good average. Where irrigated, all crops and grass reported good. What is considered reliable information from Battleford district states grain crops will afford good samples but hot winds early in the month did much damage, some wheat areas have been devastated by gophers, wheat and barley now being harvested. From Edmonton and Northern Alberta, crops reported giving promise of an excellent yield of grain, late sown crops however being affected by the hot dry weather, roots and vegetables fairly forward, alighter timothy crop than usual is looked for and an abundant wild hay crop. In the Sturgeon settlement, fields of two-rowed barley sown early are now ready for cutting. Candor compels me to state that reports from various portions of the Regina district are far from being satisfactory, the wheat crop in many cases being a total failure, oats also not reaching the average. Reports received from other points state that wheat will average from 10 to 12 bushels and oats from 16 to 20 bushels to the acre, the wheat being noticeable as first class sample. This portion of the Territories has not experienced so dry a season since 1886.

The progress of district school development evinces a wholesome desire on the part of all classes to encourage education. The schools of the Territories may be said to have come under the operation of a recognized school law in April, 1886. In 1887, for the year ending thirtieth June, there were 111 schools, 125 teachers, and 3144 pupils; while on the thirtieth of June, 1894, the register showed 330 public Protestant schools, 2 Protestant separate schools, 36 Roman Catholic public schools, 10 Roman Catholic separate schools, and the number of pupils closely approximated 8,000. The expenditure for schools in 1887 was $36,397.47, and in 1893, $121,056.94. In the various school districts since June, 1886, the debentures for building school houses, furnishing, purchasing sites, and general equipment, up to the 14th July, 1894, amounted to $165,375.00 of which have been redeemed $41,702.75, leaving $123,872 25 payable at various dates up to 1904. In connection with the subject of schools it devolves upon me to lay before the Legislative Assembly various reports of the Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council at Ottawa, enclosing memorials regarding education in Manitoba and the North West Territories; also a printed memorial of His Grace the late Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, to His Excellency the Governor General, upon the subject of the Catholic schools in the North-West Territories, together with the official correspondence accompanying said document. Although it has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove one whose active zeal, in promoting the welfare of all classes throughout Manitoba and the Territories, has made his reputation historic, his opinions will still, I feel confident, be received with that moderation, that consideration, and that generous sympathy to which his life's work so well entitle him.

It is to be regretted that, despite legislative measures adopted by this Assembly, there appears to be no diminution in the number and area of prairie fires—rather the reverse. Reports received from various districts indicate an increase during the past year. The dryness during the two preceding seasons caused large and destructive fires in July and August,—these continuing at intervals until snow fell. Much damage was done during last spring in the northern country, reports stating that the Indians are becoming very careless in the matter of extinguishing their camp fires when travelling. The present season does not appear to have witnessed any decrease; and the consensus of opinion is that a large proportion of the fires are caused by the increase of railway mileage through the Territories, as well as the increase of population. The North-West Mounted Police have rendered valuable assistance, and, through their agency, two indisputable cases of prairie fires having been started by lightning are recorded. It may be politic for the Legislative Assembly to consider the advisability of still further amending the existing fire ordinances.

It will, no doubt, afford this Assembly much satisfaction to learn that the criminal statistics of the Territories, all things considered, prove that the population in general is desirous of maintaining order. Whilst this happy state of affairs is to a great extent attributable to the efforts of the clergy of all denominations, as well as the application of other civilizing influences much credit is due to the wise administration of the law on the part of the magistracy. Consequent upon the immense stretch of country, the number of justices of the peace shows a manifest increase, there being now 439 magistrates. By a recent amendment to the North-West Territories Act a property qualification of $300.00 is required, while the oath of office may be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor, a Judge of the Supreme Court or any Justice of the Peace for the Territories, the oath of office having also been modernized and simplified.

Returns, which will be submitted to this Assembly, indicate that from the first of July, 1893, to the thirtieth of June, 1894, eleven companies have been incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance; the purpose of these proving a gradual development of agricultural and industrial industries within the Territories.

It is pleasing to know that, under the Ordinance authorizing the erection of statute labor districts, sixteen new districts have been created with eminently satisfactory results. Thus, without unduly creating machinery for excessive taxation, an element likely to encourage organized local improvement has been introduced, and will no doubt result in educating these communities in methods so necessary for the promotion of self reliance.

In December last, the charter incorporating the first city in the Territories—Calgary, was signed. The incorporation was celebrated with an enthusiasm worthy of the public spirit of that city's progressive population. Added to this, Saltcoats, Grenfell, Gainsborough, Red Deer, Medicine Hat and Yorkton have been created unincorporated towns.

The Wolseley Electoral District Farmers' Institute is also now in active operation; and I had the honor of opening a Mechanics' and Literary Institute at Whitewood.

At the beginning of 1893, the Department of the Interior entered into an agreement for five years, with the Government of Manitoba, by which the latter maintains, at Brandon and Selkirk, all insane patients from the Territories. At that time these numbered forty eight; up to the 31st of December, 1893, sixty two; and on the 1st of August, 1894, the return of lunatics committed from the Territories shows 76 in confinement; including all ages, sexes, and conditions of life.

Acting upon suggestions from the Department of the Interior, an investigation was made with reference to the number of deaf mutes in the Territories. It was ascertained that there were probably from 20 to 26 between the ages of 7 and 25 years. Negotiations are now proceeding between the Department of the Interior and the Manitoba Government for the care, on certain conditions, of at least twelve of these unfortunates; the contract to run concurrently with that already made in connection with the Insane. A copy of the report to Council, made by the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, will be laid before this Assembly.

During recess active efforts were made by the Executive Committee to secure statistics as to the crop and stock yield of 1893, and the acreage sown in 1894. These efforts were greatly facilitated by the courtesy of the Honorable the Postmaster General, who requested all postmasters to act promptly in securing reports. These invaluable statements will no doubt be submitted to this Assembly, and will, I think, establish that the agricultural population generally is awakening to a sense of the importance of diversified farming. There remains, however, the fact that some districts have suffered from drought and hot winds. These no legislation can altogether provide against, save and except such relief as can be afforded by devoting portions of the Territorial revenue towards useful public works and improvements. There will, however, be at all times obstacles to be overcome in this regard, until the sectional division of certain stated amounts can be dispensed with.

Besides the Territorial grant, and statutory amounts expended through federal sources within the Territories, the following items appear in the Dominion supplementary estimates for 1894 95, viz. For the expenses of North-West Government, $25,000, which includes contribution towards the building of Oxbow bridge, $4,000; towards Edmonton bridge, $25,000; to pay for seed grain, $52,000; towards the proposed Territorial exhibition, $25,000—in all $127,000 over and above the ordinary appropriations for the North-West. In view of a falling revenue, and general monetary stringency throughout the world, these amounts should to some extent mitigate the effects of any temporary depression, and prompt all classes to bear with the present in the hope of soon experiencing beneficial changes in the near future.

The vote of $25,000 towards assisting the proposed "Territorial Exhibition to be held at Regina," in July, 1895, is worthy of the profound consideration of this Assembly and the earnest co-operation of the people of every district. An effort should be put forth to make this the crowning triumph of those who have so assiduously labored to advance the standard of civilization westward. Properly administered this exhibition will prove an object lesson to the world, and a significant answer to those who question the productive capabilities of the splendid districts forming these Territories.

Already in competition with exhibits at the World's Columbian Exhibition held in Chicago last year, and again at the recently closed Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco, producers of the Territories have achieved signal victories over competitors in cereals, minerals, grasses, educational apparatus, and specimens of the physical character and natural resources of the North-West.

The mid-summer fair held at Calgary last month furnished an object lesson for those desiring to test the pastoral resources and agricultural capabilities of Southern Alberta. Having had the honor of opening the exhibition, I was greatly impressed with the development of various industries, including dairy products, ranche stock, and artizan labor. Unforeseen circumstances prevented my acceptance of an invitation to attend the Winnipeg mid-summer exhibition; but this Assembly will be glad to know that the progressive spirit of the western producer was noticeable in every department.

During the past year, although not noticeably large in numbers, Immigrants settling in the Territories have been of a very desirable class.

Reports from the mines now in active working order at Estevan, Lethbridge and Anthracite, show an important increase in the general output; large contracts having been made for this year's delivery.

This Assembly will no doubt take cognizance of the rapid and dangerous increase in noxious weeds throughout some portions of the Territories; tumble weed is reported as doing much damage and there is now every danger of a growth known as Russian thistle being added to the list, it having already made its appearance in the Province of Manitoba.

The question of irrigation absorbed much time and attention at the recent session of Parliament at Ottawa, and a general enactment dealing therewith has now become law. The subject is one of paramount importance to the toilers in many portions of the Territories, more particularly as the experiments already tried in sections of Alberta have afforded every satisfaction.

The announcement that oil-boring tests, under the supervision of Dr. Selwyn of the Geographical Department, would be made in Athabasca this summer will not unnaturally create much satisfaction, and be watched with earnest interest. Should these tests result in the discovery of petroleum beds, the thriving town of Edmonton might naturally anticipate becoming the centre of vast oil-refining industries, while the markets of British Columbia, California, Japan and China would doubtless prove remunerative centres of trade for that product.

The decision of the Government at Ottawa to authorize an enquiry into freight rates to the seaboard will no doubt be acceptable to this Assembly. The question is one surrounded by intricate details, and a fair, reasonable and judicious report upon the subject will be looked forward to with much interest.

This Assembly will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. Peter Redpath, a gentleman who, after occupying a prominent place in Canadian commercial circles, became a conspicuous and respected citizen of London, England, and whilst there represented the North-West Territories as a Member of the Council of the Imperial Institute. The vacancy created by his death has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Thomas Skinner, who is largely interested in enterprises connected with the Territories.

This Assembly will no doubt join with Her Majesty's subjects in congratulating Her upon the birth of a son to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, an event referred to as unique in history of the United Kingdom—the reigning Sovereign of the realm having heirs apparent to the third generation—and also join in congratulating the Duke and Duchess of York upon the joyful occasion of the birth of a son to Their Royal Highnesses.

This Assembly will no doubt deeply sympathize with the people of the sister province of British Columbia in the great loss sustained by the terrible floods which devastated portions of that province—a province every true Canadian must be interested in; and all will experience a feeling of pride in the splendid energy and independence manifested by the inhabitants during the period of tribulation.

During the present season Prof. Robertson will, it is understood, re-visit the North-West, and I sincerely trust that his mission may prove an extra inducement to our farmers soon to properly estimate the importance of agricultural pursuits, and to strive to elevate a calling fraught with such consequences to the well-being, contentment and progress of the confederated commonwealth, for, as has been so truly said, any circumstance which, even in an indirect manner, gives a higher character to our agricultural system, elevates its reputation as a lucrative enterprise, or adds value to its products, will prove of incalculable advantage.

The recent Intercolonial Conference, whereat Imperial, Canadian, South African and Australasian representatives met at Ottawa, cannot fail to prove of future benefit to the interests concerned. To the North-West Territories, this conference was of significant importance, in view of many of the subjects discussed, all of a nature tending to make this portion of British North America the main link in the chain of possessions constituting Britain's Colonial Empire. The generous expressions of admiration regarding Canada's constitution and resources, the declaration in favor of an all-dominating principle necessary for the effective maintenance of Imperial solidarity, the sympathy and oneness of purpose, all tend to create a spirit of harmony, and to strengthen the bonds of colonial brotherhood throughout Great Britain's vast empire. May we hope that the seeds of newer and more progressive life has been sown, and that a harvest rich in peace, unity and mutual advantage may be reaped.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I commend all matters affecting the public interest, which may be submitted to you, to your best consideration and feel assured that you will address yourselves to them in a spirit of patriotism, earnestness and assiduity.

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

Friday, August 3, 1894.

THE WESTERN WORLD.

NEWS NOTES GATHERED FROM THE LAND OF THE SUNSET.

Arranged in Brief and Readable Shape for the Information of the Intelligent Reader Who Desires to Keep Posted on Neighborhood News.

Victoria defeated Vancouver at lacrosse recently.

money, their being a scarcity of that article around here."

Francois Gingras, an old settler of St. Boniface, is dead.

An excursion train left Toronto a few days ago for Winnipeg.

Lieut.-Gov. Mackintosh is recovering from his illness at Banff.

Malcolm Macleod, of Edmonton, died suddenly at Indian Head.

The Western Press Association meets at Rat Portage on August 10th.

The old Red River carts are still doing duty between Saskatoon and Battleford.

Mr. Purden, of the Winnipeg postoffice staff, narrowly escaped drowning recently.

An Icelandic sailor was drowned at the mouth of the Red river some days ago.

The Whitewood Herald says the thermometer registered 140° at that point on July 15th.

A. E. Ferte, of Winnipeg, has been committed for trial on the charge of embezzlement.

When soda crackers are damp, as though water-soaked, the indications are favorable for rain.

The Esquimault and Nanaimo road is to be extended and may form part of a new line towards Winnipeg.

Night Watchman Corrigan, of the N. P. bridge, was viciously assaulted while on duty, at an early hour the other morning by an unknown party.

The Fort William paper says: Some of our citizens who had money in the Commercial bank, begin to think that it is about time that they got some of that

Henry Gibbons, Winnipeg, twelve years of age, was dragged to death some days ago by runaway horses. The funeral was well attended by sympathetic friends.

Officers were elected recently by the convocation of the grand chapter of Canada royal arch masons. W. A. Windatt, of Winnipeg, is superintendent for Manitoba.

All the British Columbia lumber required in Winnipeg recently by building contractors, and which has been delayed by the floods, will arrive by the end of the week.

Mr. Laurier is sure of a hearty welcome to the Pacific province as well as to the Northwest, on account of his personal worth and the cause which he represents.—Victoria Times.

The reported loss of 150,000 logs in a raft on Lake Winnipeg, some weeks ago, turns out to be untrue. A tow it appears did break loose, but all the logs were afterwards saved.

Miss Allen, a missionary returning from India to England for a short visit, addressed the Winnipeg Baptist young people a few evenings ago, giving information about her work.

A shipment of 500 lbs. of senaca root was made recently from Battleford to Winnipeg by Machaffey & Clinkskill. The Herald says that diggers of that root are making $5 a day.

The celebrated Savory Island double murder case is on at Vancouver. Lynn is accused of the murder of Green and Taylor, two ranchmen, on Savory Island in October. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on August 24th, next.

While a young man named Sword was going down the river in a punt near Brandon, lately, he found a pail containing the body of a newly born babe. He at once informed the chief of police of his discovery. An inquest was held by Dr. Fraser.

The steamship Warrimoo sailed for Australia from Vancouver, lately. She had only twenty saloon passengers, but a full cargo, freight being even refused. The cargo comprised agricultural implements, machinery, salmon, lumber and lime.

This hot weather is death to conventionality. It is reported that some people over in Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, looked through the window of a house lately and saw the head of the household eating in his shirtsleeves. But, for pity's sake, don't let the Toronto people hear of this.

The C. A. C. have just finished shearing 15,000 sheep at their farm at Swift Current, of which Mr. W. Rutherford is manager. There were twelve shearers, two of whom, Australians, sheared from 140 to 150 sheep a day. The average clip is about seven pounds to the animal. The lamb crop has been exceptionally good this year.

A Winnipeg paper says that the report that the man Sewell, who mysteriously disappeared a few months ago, and was reported as having been seen in England by a certain minister is untrue. The rumor, therefore, that he had again married is also denied. The denial was sent by the Rev. Mr. Wood himself.

The fruit of British Columbia has been seriously affected by fruit pests this year, The tent caterpillar is playing havoc with ornamental and fruit trees. The woolly aphis is also showing itself and has worked a great deal of havoc. R. M. Palmer, issued circular letters to all the fruit-growers in the province warning them against the insect plague and advising as to their destruction.

News has reached us of the demise of Langley Sewell, formerly a popular member of the railway mail staff on the Manitoba division. Mr. Sewell was transferred east some four years ago, and was running on the Toronto division up to the time of his death. Mr. Sewell was aged about 44 years, and was the only son of the late Dr. Sewell, of Quebec. He was highly respected all along the line of the C. P. R in the west.

A big trial order for paper for newspaper printing purposes has been given a Canadian manufacturer by a Melbourne, Australian, firm, the goods to be shipped by the cheapest route whether Vancouver or London and Suez. A sample order of woolen ware will also be be sent over at the same time. Several wool merchants who examined the samplee from New Zealand expressed the opinion that it was to expensive for this countrv.

The Vancouver Advertiser says: "At about 12.40 the Great Northern engine No. 218 ran into Vancouver at the end of a run slightly exceeding 2,000 miles. Sir William Van Horne congratulated Mr. Conder, the engineer, in having thus made the record for the longest straight run upon rails, the former longest being only some 1,066 miles." President Hill, of the Great Northern, and other officials of that road, accompanied Sir William's party to the Terminal city.

A Macleod dispatch says: A man named Wilson, a section hand of the C. P. R. Macleod branch, living at the station, was found dead in a shed lately. The circumstances of his death being suspicious an inquest was ordered, and an examination of the body is now being made by the doctor. It is supposed he committed suicide, as he had purchased strychnine previously. He leaves a wife and family, who are now living in the Old country.

There died on Monday an old half-breed woman, who formed a link between the past and present times—Mary Anne Puttenude, nee Inkster, aged 103 years. She was born at Moose Factory, and there married an employee of the Hudson's Bay company, who returned to England and died. She married again, and drifting westward came here about ten years ago. She lived with her daughter, the Widow Kanatta. She smoked for ninety years—perhaps that hastened her death.—Battleford Herald.

Peter Wiebe was brought into Winnipeg lately from Gretna by Benjamin Ewert, school teacher in the neighborhood, and left at the provincial jail until an enquiry could be made into his sanity. Mr. Ewert said that Wiebe is the son of a farmer near Gretna, who about last Easter began to develop signs of weakness in the head, which later became more pronounced, and he began to talk incessantly, saying that he was going to burn the place. His step-mother became alarmed, and it was thought best to send him to the asylum.

F. Gregory Jones, a member of an English grain importing firm that turns over 15,000,000 bushels of wheat annually has returned east. He has been on a three months' tour of America, Australia and India examining the grain growing conditions of the climates in these countries. Manitoba wheat he considers the finest in the world. After examining the Canadian prairie crops he believes there will be this year an average yield, of excellent quality. New York grain dealers mix Manitoba and Argentine Republic wheat together and sell it as the best quality in England.

P. J. Russell, until recently travelling representative for Thompson, Codville & Co., has left with Mrs. Russell for Golden, B. C., where he will manage the business of Messrs. Carlin, Lake & Co. Mr. Russell has been a resident of Winnipeg for many years, and both he and Mrs. Russell have always been popular. Before leaving on the Pacific express a number of his late fellow employes were down at the station, and presented Mr. Russell with a gold-headed cane, suitably engraved. The presentation was made by Mr. Fred. Chilcott. Mrs. Russell will be greatly missed from the circles of St. Mary's church, where she has always been an active worker, particularly when anything was undertaken for charitable purposes.

Since the British Columbia flood hundreds of letters has been written suggesting schemes whereby a repetition of the great disaster of the present year might be averted. The most daring and perhaps with all the most plausible and inexpensive one is to dam all the mountain lakes. If this could be accomplished the low lands along the river would be simply a farmer's paradise. They are as rich and productive as any lands in the world, and if it were not for the fear of floods, would be eagerly sought after. It is thought before another year some comprehensive scheme will be devised and carried out by the government by which the bottom lands of the Fraser will be guaranteed immunity from the floods for all time.

TAMPERING WITH BALLOTS.

Frauds in the Recent British Columbia Elections.

One of the most dastardly deeds connected with the British Columbia election was perpetrated between Saturday night and Tuesday morning at Chilliwack, the object being to invalidate Kitchen's election in the hope that a second contest would result in the return of a government supporter. When the ballots at Centreville were counted on Saturday afternoon Cawley had a majority of 9 for that polling divisions. The box was placed in charge of S. Mellard, postmaster, who acted as deputy returning officer. When full returns reached Chilliwack it was found that Kitchen had a clear majority of 23. By means unknown, persons, also unknown, entered the postoffice broke the seal of the ballot box and spoiled 44 ballots marked for Kitchen. When the final count was made on Tuesday great astonishment was expressed when those marked and spoiled ballots were found. They were thrown out and Kitchen's majority of 23 turned into a majority of 21 for Cawley. A protest was at once entered, and no one more roundly condemned the crime than Crawley and his agent. Legal assistance was at once employed and a petition sent to the lieutenant-governor asking him to issue an order-in-council validating the 44 spoiled ballots, and to take immediate steps to bring the guilty parties to justice. This was signed by both candidates, their agent and returning officer Webb, who can vouch for the fact that the ballots were good when first counted. Chilliwack is tremendously excited over the affair, and the act has lost the government scores of warm supporters.

CHINESE OUTRAGE.

Two American Lady Missionaries Brutally Treated By Celestials.

Hong Kong papers arriving in Victoria, B. C., by the steamer Victoria, chronicle a serious attack upon two ladies of the American Presbyterian mission at Canton on June 11th, as the result of which it is stated one of the ladies may die. Miss Bemner and Miss Halverstone are the names of the unfortunate missionaries of mercy whose mishap was due to their mistaken ministrations. They were walking in Honam in the afternoon and came across a Chinaman, evidently in a dying condition, by the side of the road. With tender care they raised him and procured a cup of tea, while one of the ladies applied smelling salts to the man's nostrils and conversed with him.

They so far revived the man as to enable him to walk a few yards, with support, and while conveying him to a hospital some Chinese who had gathered around asked if anything had been given him by the "foreign women." When they learned that something had been done for the man, they speedily made demonstrations of resentment, and unhappily at this moment the object of the ladies' attention expired. Instantly they were embroiled in a wordy altercation with the surrounding mob, and in a moment of two the indignation of the crowd vented itself with brutal force. Miss Bemner escaped naked and bleeding, after receiving a stab in the thigh, to a friendly Chinaman's shop, but it looked like a desperate case for Miss Halverstone, who torn and wounded, was endeavoring to reach the custom station close at hand. Fortunately J. H. Barton, one of the officers at the station, observing her predicament, and hurrying to the scene, was able to rescue her, he, too, being wounded. Shortly afterward, from Forsythe and Luke, a party of customs officers rescued Miss Bemner, who was in the Chinaman's shop, in momentary danger of being attacked by the enraged natives outside. The mob followed, shouting and howling, until the mission house was reached. Miss Bemner has since recovered from her trouble, while her companion has completely collapsed under the mental strain and lies at the point of death.

The affair has caused much excitement at Honam, and apprehensions of further trouble are entertained, so much so that the British gunboat Rattler has been anchored close to the shore to be ready, should emergency require it, to protect white residents under its guns. Chinese superstitions connect the missionaries with the appearance of the plague, and their priests are preaching extermination to white crusaders.

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

The Trial of Hugh Lynn for Murder Committed on Savory Island.

The trial of Hugh Lynn for the murder of Green and Taylor last fall was continued in the Vancouver court house. Several further witnesses described the position of the bodies when found, and identified the articles taken from Green's store. The chief witness, Jennie Bokato, gave evidence. She described their trip from Vancouver at the close of the fishing season to Green's place on Savary island, how they all got drunk one night and how next day Lynn came down in an angry mood and ordered them off. They left in Lynn's fishing boat, and when at sea he had threatened to kill her because he thought she would give him away. She told how he had thrown some guns and gold he had taken from Green's overboard, and also that she had seen him with $110 in bills. She identified the furs and guns and shot as being in the boat. They landed at Comox, stayed there some time and then left for Orcas island. They then went to Port Townsend, near where she owned some land left her by her husband, an Italian, named Bokato. She left her seven-year-old son Louis at school, fearing Lynn would tell him. Afterwards she returned to Orcas island, where Lynn traded the rifle for an old one, and also sold the skins brought from Savory islands. Her 7-year-old son, Louis Bokato, then gave evidence, describing how Lynn had shot two men, and he had seen him afterwards enter the store through the window and bring out goods. In cross-examination the boy was mixed, so that the judge decided the evidence could not be admitted.

TELEGRAMS NOT PRIVATE PROPERTY

Judge Seamans Rules That They Can Be Brought Up as Evidence.

Judge Seamans, of Milwaukee, in the United States court ordered the production of the telegrams that passed between Eugene V. Debs and C. S. McAuliffe and F. Archibald, of the A. R. U. Judge Seamans stated that the state status did not interfere either in the United States courts, or the state court upon the production of telegrams in proper cases, as to their production interfering with the constitutional rights of the defendants, he said that the constitutional amendment providing that the man be compelled to give evidence against himself or be required to give up private papers only when the defendant retained control of the papers. But when he gives them to a telegraph company for transmission he places them beyond his control, so that they cannot be regarded as privileged against subpœna by the courts.

Great West Life Assurance Co.

The meeting of the Ontario board of the Great West Life Assurance company of Winnipeg was held yesterday at the office of the company, 12 King street east. There were present: Messrs. J. Herbert Mason, W. K. Brock and J. J. Kenny; also from the company's head office, Mr. Alexander Macdonald, president; Mr. R. T. Riley, chairman of the finance committee, and Mr. J. H. Brock, managing director. The business of the company having been so successful, they have decided to extend operations to all parts of the province. The executive officers of the company named above purpose visiting the eastern provinces with a view to commencing operations there also. We are pleased to welcome the progressive western financial institution in our midst, and with an Ontario board consisting of gentlemen whose names are a guarantee of financial strength and competent management, they are sure to secure a fair share of business wherever they go. Mr. J. Herbert Mason, the well known president and managing director of the Canadian Permanent Loan and Savings company, is the vice-president of the Great West Life, and was appointed chairman of the Ontario board.—Toronto Empire.

FORMAL PROROGATION.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Only One Dozen Members Present at the Last Session Held in the Morning—The Opposition Represented by Only One Member—A Superfluous Prayer.

Monday, July 23rd.

When the house of commons met at 11 o'clock, the premier, Mr. Foster, Mr. Costigan, Sir Adolphe Caron and half a dozen supporters represented the Conservatives. The opposition was represented by one solitary member, Devlin, of Ottawa county.

The speaker went through the form of calling for petitions, motions and orders of the day. The clerk at the tables produced one petition, praying that the insolvency bill may not become law. This superfluous prayer caused a smile of amusement to cross the face of the premier, and some cried "Carried."

Messages from the senate agreeing with the royal address of congratulation were received, and the speaker left the chair until 3 o'clock, at which hour the house re assembled, and on receiving the summons of black rod proceeding to the chamber where His Excellency was seated on the throne. After assenting to all the bills passed during the session, save one respecting the speaker of the senate, which was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, the governor-general prorogued parliament by delivering his speech from the throne.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

A Preacher and Two of His Congregation Slain in a Shooting Affray.

News has been received at Shrievesport, La., of a tragedy at Ivory, a settlement in Arkansas, just below the Louisiana line, in which a preacher, Rev. J. R. Platt, and two members of his congregation were slain and several others seriously wounded. A rumor got abroad in the community affecting the character of a young lady. It was alleged that Rev. Mr. Platt started the story, but he in turn accused a member of his congregation, named Perdue. The men were about to come together in battle, but friends intervened, and it was decided that the principals, with their friends, should meet down the river and decide the matter without trouble. There were present Platt, Felix Goulet, Dan Perdue, two men named Disdale, two men named Defee and G. G. Stuart, father-in-law of Platt. After some time had been devoted to argument all the parties reached for their weapons. There were Winchesters, revolvers and shot guns. Platt, the only man unarmed, jumped into the river, where he was killed with a Winchester ball. Stuart his relative was shot in the back and leg and was kicked into insensibility. One of the Disdales was shot in the abdomen. Others of the two factions received injuries.

JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

A Drop of 120 Feet into 12 Feet of Water by Collie Richardson.

Collie Richardson, 26 years old, of Crystal Lake, a local jumper of considerable note, was killed at Pine Grove, Shaker station a few days back. He jumped from a temporary tower 120 feet high into 12 feet of water. He struck on his breast the body lodging in the mud at the bottom of the pond. Richardson jumped into the same pond on July 4th, from a tower over 100 feet high.

Constipation, headache, biliousness, and bad blood are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which acts upon the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood, curing all their diseases.

A tea-kettle can sing when it is merely filled with water. But man, proud man, is no tea-kettle.

Having suffered over two years with constipation, and the doctors not having helped me, I concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and before I used one bottle I was cured. I can also recommend it for sick headache. Ethel D. Haines, Lakeview, Ont.

Honesty is the best policy, but he who acts upon this principle is not an honest man.

I was attacked severely last winter with diarrhœa, cramps, and colic and thought I was going to die, but fortunately I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and now I can thank this excellent remedy for saving my life. Mrs. S. Kellett, Minden, Ont.

We can conquer fate and necessity, yet we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could.

Dear Sirs.—I was suffering very much from diarrhœa, and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man.

The Sunday is the code of our civilization, dedicated to thought and reverence. It invites to the noblest solitude and to the noblest society.

Dear Sirs.—I have used Yellow Oil for two or three years, and think it has no equal for croup. Mrs. J. S. O'Brien, Huntsville, Ont.

Some people can neither stir hand nor foot without making it clear they are thinking of themselves and laying little traps for approbation.

Some people laugh to show their pretty teeth. The use of Ivory White Tooth Powder makes people laugh more than ever. It's so nice. Price 25c. Sold by druggists.

Poverty is hard but debt is horrible. A man might as well have a smoky house and a scolding wife, which are said to be the two worst evils of our life.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia and Indigestion until my health was gone. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which did me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weekly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world." A trial bottle will convince you. Warranted by all druggists.

A DASH FROM DEATH.

A French Torpedo Boat Injured in a Collision.

The new torpedo boat Le Grandeur ran into the harbor at Boulogne recently at a high rate of speed and was abandoned at once by her crew. She had been partly burned and was filling with water. Le Grandeur was attached to the fleet now manœuvring in the channel. During the early morning she collided with the big armored cruiser Jean Bart. The first examination of her hull showed that she was badly damaged and the water was entering so fast that it would be a run for life to get her into the harbor. She was headed for Boulogne. Fuel was piled on her fires until she was running twenty-eight knots an hour. Her boiler plates grew red hot, the wood work caught fire and the flames spread rapidly beyond the control of the crew. The twenty men manning the vessel fought the fire with desperation, preserving perfect discipline despite their growing agony as the flames crept near the magazine. Eventually the fire was checked when but a few feet from the magazine, by the influx of water through the hole made by the Jean Bart, below Le Grandeur's water line, and the men then were able to quench it. Water continued to flow in and the vessel would have foundered withrall on board had she been kept at sea half an hour longer.

"Sold for a song" is the headline over a despatch announcing the sale of an Alabama "boom town." What song? Boom-de-aye?"

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Put up in 8 and 16 oz. tins. Guaranteed pure, wholesome, and inferior to none. Sample tin, 16 ozs., mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

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DROP us a post card and we will send you our new 100-page Illustrated Catalogue of Furniture, School Desks, Baby Carriages, Iron and Brass Beds, etc. We sell good goods at low prices and give everybody a square deal. See us and be in the swim. Yours,
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Dr. Fowler's
Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure
Extract
containing all the virtues of Wild Strawberry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves
of Wild
Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery and looseness of the bowels; but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild
Strawberry
a complete and effectual cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this changeable climate.
It has stood the test for 40 years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy always
Cures
summer complaints so promptly, quiets the pain so effectually and allays irritation so successfully as this unrivalled prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you are going to travel this
Summer
be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the distressing summer complaint so often caused by change of air and water, and is also a specific against sea-sickness, and all bowel
Complaints.
Price 35c. Beware of imitations and substitutes sold by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of greater profits.

For Colds,
Coughs,
Croup, Influenza, and
Bronchitis,
use
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
the best
of all anodyne
expectorants.
Prompt to act,
Sure to Cure

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE
DEELAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.
They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.
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CANADIAN IN CHICAGO.

IMPRESSIONS OF SOME THINGS HE SAW IN THE RIOT CITY.

Uncle Sam's Deputy Marshals Shown in Their True Light—The Tom Tiddler's Ground of the Rioters—A Scene in the Stock Yards.

E. W. Morrison, of the Hamilton Spectator, has been writing accounts from personal observation of the sights and scenes of the great railroad strike in Chicago. Here are some of his paragraphs which throw light on the situation as told in the papers:

While passing through Ontario there was no trace of the big strike apparent, but on the other side it began to make itself felt in an impalpable, indistinct sort of way. Nobody knew when any trains would surely move, and everybody seemed to imbibe a certain enjoyment from affording this lack of information. Here and there dirty white ribbons were visible in buttonholes, and here and there United States deputy marshals were loafing about. When you read about United States deputy marshal the name has an important official sound, but I grieve to say the sight of the originals does much to obliterate the impression. In the press dispatches about fights and mob assaults, for Deputy United States Marshal read Dead Tough Mug with a cheap red badge and an ugly projection in the region of the hip pocket. If an innocent, unprotected citizen saw a Dangerous Character coming one way and a Deputy United States Marshal coming the other, it wouldn't take him more than the hundredth part of a second to decide to which he would fly for safety, and it would not be in the direction of the latter.

Neither are the deputy sheriffs very imposing. They are mostly insignificant, rusty little men, and wear white printed cotton badges like the gatekeepers at an agricultural show. Both types are the product of a political system that looks more to the claims than the qualifications of the individual making appointments. When you see them you don't wonder that they fail to inspire respect for the government. The deputy sheriffs are fairly respectable, but inefficient in the aggregate, and the deputies, hastily picked up in such an emergency, are positively dangerous. I am not surprised to see by the city papers to night that the Chicago police accuse these same deputies of incendiarism and destruction of property which they are sworn in and paid to protect.

Tom Tiddler's Ground.

The stock yard district is a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground for the rioters, who inhabit the rabbit warren like tenement houses and squalid density of habitation in which the stock yards, or the yards of the great railway systems, form sort of open spaces. When we reached the scene of operations and saw some sections of the mob, it was easy to understand what makes it so difficult to cope with them effectively. The area to cover is immense, for one thing, and the mob circulates in bands among the long lines of cars and buildings with the ubiquity of quicksilver. You will see a great stretch of railway tracks, and not a soul in sight except here and there a few sentries or a knot of policemen. Suddenly men begin to swarm in from the adjacent, thickly populated quarters, and actually in two minutes there'll be thousands in sight. The police will telephone to the nearest military headquarters for troops, and when the troop train comes snorting up, the mob demerges out of sight as quickly as it appeared, and leaves only hooting kids and blousy viragoes of the petroleuse type, with perhaps a few hundred semi-respectable people whose curiosity has drawn them to the scene of the sudden excitement. It is a very trying duty on the soldiers.

A Memorable Scene.

When I saw my friend Lieut. Healey after lunch he regretfully informed me that the prospects of a big fight had failed to materialize. The stock yard management had got nervous about what the result of the proposed movement of trains might be, and had requested him not to make the attempt to day, as sit might result in a heavy loss of property. However, wrecking trains were sent out to try to clear the tracks where cars had been overturned, and we went along. A company of infantry accompanied the wreckers, and the operations that ensued were typical of the state of affairs as they exist.

The train ran through the yards, the engine and forward cars bristling with rifles and every man on the alert. It stopped in the middle of the network of tracks, where a heap of cars lay across the rails, and the soldiers scrambled out and formed a cordon of sentries round the train and wreck. Every man opened his cartridge pouch this rifle was already loaded and prefared for trouble. There was no mob in sight, but a few hundred women and boys, and I thought the soldiers were unduly preparative. The wrecking crew got to work, and the women came along the line of sentries snarling like tigresses and shouting the most disgusting abuse at the railway men. The soldiers shoved them back with their rifles, and then the viragoes turned their fury on them. Some of them even grabbed at the bayonets and showed their teeth like animals, while their offspring squatted on their haunches a few hundred yards away and yelped like coyotes. There were no men visible except a few squads of loafers lying under cars several hundred yards away. The wrecking crew put a chain around one car, and the steam crane proceeded to turn it over, but just as the car was nearly on its wheels something broke and it fell back with a tremendous crash. Immediately there was a storm of hoots, yells of derision and cat calls from concealed howlers in every direction, which showed conclusively that though no mob was visible, thousands of eyes were watching the operations. They did not make any active demonstration, as the soldiers had a fine, clear, open space for volley firing, but they were evidently wistful. This is what makes the soldiers leary of the mob and take so many precautions, because when they do come they come quick.

This sort of work continued all afternoon, a few shots being fired now and then, but no fighting of any account.

London Truth charges that the Manchester Ship Canal is a little better than an open sewer, for all the rivers along its route are drained into it.

MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.

How She Came to Write a Romance of French Canadian Life.

The home of Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, whose romances of early French Canadian life and French exploration have won an international reputation, is at Hoopeston, Ill., about ninety miles from Chicago—near enough to admit of frequent tastes of city life. But Mrs. Catherwood is too busy a woman to spend much time away from home, unless in quest of "local color" for a new story. Besides furnishing short stories and sketches to various periodicals, she personally supervises the affairs of her household, being an essentially domestic woman. She also finds time to instruct her little daughter Hazel. Hazel, who is the only child, is her mother's devoted companion, and usually accompanies her on her journeys from home. Last year their summer was passed in Europe, where Mrs. Catherwood was able to gratify her acknowledged weakness for two varieties of curios—old silver and fine, old prints. Her husband shares these enthusiasms with her, and they have some excellent examples of each in their Hoopeston home, although Mrs. Catherwood demurely insists that her particular fad is her typewriter.

Mrs. Catherwood believes that the artist who paints word-pictures is as often at a loss to c'early express his ideal as is the sculptor or painter. He must often try again and again, and, so far as circumstances permit, he must refuse to be content with anything short of perfect expression of his inspiration.

The finish of her own work attests how faithfully she lives up to her creed.

"The Romance of Dollard" is a case in point. In 1883 Mrs. Catherwood was passing the summer in Canada, and chanced to witness the midsummer fete of "Sain' John de Ba'ti"—as the village patois has it. Among the floats was one representing Adam Dadlace or "Dollard" as his countrymen have affectionately corrupted it, and his men in the stockade.

Mrs. Catherwood's imagination was fired at once, and she set about securing access to the old "Relations" and Canadian records, with the result that when she returned to Illinois she carried with her the nucleus of that dramatic story and a mass of information bearing on the early colonial history which enabled her, two or three years later, to bring vividly before the readers the stirring history of "Dollard."

The Man Who Knows It All.

He bears within his massive girth the meat and essence of all worth. The stars round him revolve; the sky rests on his mighty shoulders high. And so he walks, erect and grand, the solar system in his hand; and matched with him the sun looks small, the mighty man knows it all!

Then let the sun go out at noon and throw a towel o'er the moon and let the stars remote and high, drop, like loose buttons, from the sky, and send to Night's Plutonian shores, your selectmen and sophomores; but spare him for the good of all, the mighty man who knows it all!

Ah! when he dies will wisdom die, the sun of knowledge leave our sky, and we'll be left in dark and doubt, like Moses when the light went out. Oh! leave us not in darkness blind, thou luminary of mankind, through dark blind ways to grope and fall, oh, wondrous man who knows it all!

Give to the vulture and the shark your statesmen and your men of mark; give to the beasts who know no pity, the members of your school committee; let bear and lion do their work upon your learned city clerk; spare not the mighty and obese and portly justice of the peace; but save, oh save, we humbly call, the wondrous man who knows it all!

With him all truth, all lore begins; omniscience and this man are twins. All wisdom's water mains outspread, from the main cistern of his head. And should this mighty cistern burst, then all the schools would die of thirst. So spare, kind fate, we humbly call, this wondrous man who knows it all!

Beware of Fruit Skins.

With regard to the eating of fruit an important caution must be given: Fruit skins carry germs and are no more intended for human sustenance than potato skins, melon rinds or pea pods. The bloom of the peach is a luxuriant growth of microbes, that of the grape only less so; and when these skins are taken into the stomach they find most favorable conditions for their lively and rapid development, which causes the decay of the fruit before it is possible to digest it. This is the reason that many persons think they cannot eat raw fruit. If they would in all cases discard the skin they could derive only good from the fruit itself. Nature provides the skin for the protection of the fruit from the multitude of germs which are ever ready to attack it, as is evidenced when the skin is bruised or broken in any way. The microbes at once begin their work of decay, and the fruit is unfit for food. Children are chief offenders in respect to this rule, and should be carefully watched and frequently cautioned. A daintiness as to the condition of fruit should also be cultivated, to prevent its being eaten unripe, or too old, on the verge of decay. Remember that it is sweet and ripe fruit, in prime condition only, that is recommended.

To Produce Frosted Gold.

In boiling pure gold plates and foil in hydrochloric acid, Professor A Liversidge, of Sidney, has produced on the surface a beautiful crystallization or frosting. The crystals are more or less regular and very small, giving an appearance somewhat resembling that familiar to us in tinplate and galvanized iron. It is suggested that the effect may be utilized for decorating jewelry and other articles.

One Way to Frame Photographs.

A cheap and easy way of framing two or more photographs is to take four pieces of ribbon and stitch each two of them together at intervals just as wide as a cabinet photograph. Fringe the ends and slip the picture in between the ribbons at both top and bottom. By arranging the pictures at angles with each other they will stand upright.

Helpful Hints.

A broom should be dipped occasionally in hot water to toughen it and should always be hung brush down.

Wash calico dresses in bran water if you are afraid they will fade.

To keep moths from cutting woolen carpets sprinkle salt over them before sweeping.

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS

THE EVER-RECURRING QUESTION, ARE PLANETS HABITABLE?

Extracts From Advance Sheets of the Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific—Prof. Holden Thinks the Question Will Soon Be Settled.

Percival Lowell has lately established an observatory near Flagstaff, Ar., at an elevation of 7,300 feet above the sea.

According to press telegrams, this station is connected with the Harvard College Observatory (director, Prof. Edward Pickering), and is to be under the charge of his brother, Prof. William Pickering of the Harvard Observatory, who has lately been director of the Harvard station in Arequipa, Peru.

I have just received a copy of the Boston Commonwealth of May 26, 1894, which contains a long account of a paper read by Mr. Lowell before the Boston Scientific Society on his new observatory and its plan for work. It is to be presumed that this abstract of Mr. Lowell's paper is authoritative; but as it is not signed by his name, he may not hold the views there expressed. I have quoted a few statements from this account because they seem to me to be very misleading and unfortunate, and all the more so because they are very well written, and in some respects quite true.

The Lowell Observatory, he says, is to be devoted to "an investigation into the condition of life in other worlds, including their habitability by beings like or unlike man." On this sentence I remark that any serious study of any planet by any means is, in its degree, a study of the conditions of life on that planet. A measurement of the angles of a crystal of thorspar in a laboratory is part of a study of the conditions on earth. An accurate drawing of the planet Mars is, in its way, no doubt, a study of conditions of life on that planet. But I submit that the phrase, "the conditions of life," is very misleading. It holds out hopes that are very unlikely to be realized in the year of grace 1894, or during this century. What these hopes are is roughly indicated by the next phrase, "their habitability, by beings like or unlike man. This is not the chimerical search some may suppose." The foregoing words seem to me to be especially misleading. Does the writer intend to say that there is any probability whatever that either of the two following questions can be settled within the next decade.

First—Are Mars, Venus, etc., inhabited?

Second—Are their inhabitants like (or unlike) human beings?

The words I have quoted seem to me to imply that there is a probability that these questions will soon be settled. But I think that nearly every living astronomer will agree with me in saying, as I do, that there is no reasonable probability whatever of any such settlement at the present time. The problem is one for the considerably distant future.

The Canals of Mars.

It may be that "the most self evident explanation of the markings on Mars is probably the true one; namely, that in them we are looking upon the result of the work of some sort of intelligent beings." It just may possibly be true, though by no means "self-evident;" but I, for one, declare that I cannot find a scintilla of evidence in favor of that view. The writer is speaking of the so-called canals of Mars. These are long, dark, narrow markings on a reddish background, and they are sometimes many hundreds, even thousands of miles long, and seldom less than 50 miles wide. Sometimes they are visible, and sometimes they are not; they appear and disappear; sometimes they are double and sometimes they are single. Does the foregoing sound like a description of canals. If it were, should we think these waterways were built by intelligent beings like ourselves or by madmen? Will not a canal 50 miles wide accommodate the shipping on Mars? And if more water surface is required, why not widen the canal? And, in the name of sane engineering, why fill it up every now and then?

Again, how does the writer know that the dark markings on Mars are water, and the red markings land? It may be so, but has it been proved? For my part I only know a couple of arguments in favor of this hypothesis and they are not conclusive. Finally, is it true that the large objectives of modern telescopes are especially well fitted to deal with faint contrasts like those on the planet Venus so as to hold out a reasonable hope of new discoveries "of the most important character" regarding this planet? I doubt it, speaking for myself; and I can give at least one good reason for my conclusion.

With these few remarks, which could be carried much further, I leave the paragraphs in question. They seem to me to hold out hopes that are not likely to be quickly realized, and therefore to to be suited to mislead rather than to lead the reader. They are all the more persuasive for being well written. But they tell only half truths; and the particular half truths that the whole human race would be delighted to have verified.

Mars as Seen From South America.

The very essence of the scientific habit of mind is conscientious caution: and this is especially necessary in referring to matters in which the whole intelligent world is interested—as the condition of the planet Mars, for example. I may take as an example the telegrams regarding Mars sent by cable from South Americ in 1892 by Prof. William Pickering who is to be the chief observer at the Lowell Observatory in Arizona. I quote two out of many such telegrams:

New York, Oct. 6, 1892.—The Herald correspondent at Valparaiso cables as follow: Prof. Pickering of the Harvard branch Observatory at Arequipa says that he has discovered 40 small lakes in "Mara."

How does he know the dark markings are lakes. And is he sure there are 40.

New York, Sept. 2, 1892.—Prof. Pickering of Harvard College sends the following to the Herald from Arequipa, Peru: Mars has two mountain ranges near the south pole. Melted snow has collected between them flowing northward. In the equatorial mountain range, to the north of the gray regions, snow fell on the two summits on August 5th and melted on August 7th. I have seen 11 lakes near Solis Lacus, varying in area from 80 by 100 miles to 40 by 40 miles. Branching dark lines connect them with two large dark areas like seas, but not blue. There has been much trouble since snow melted in the Arean clouds. These clouds are not white, but yellowish and partly transparent. They now seem to be breaking up, but they hang densely on the south side of the mountain range. The northern green spot has been photographed. Many of Schiaparelli's canals have been seen single.

These and similar telegrams from South America regarding the happenings on Main in the year 1892 were received by the astronomers at the Lick Observatory with a kind of amazement. We were observing Mars at that time (and continuously during the whole of each night) with a 36-inch telescope under good conditions. We have considerably more than 100 drawings of the planet. Very many of Prof. Pickering's conclusions could not be derived from our Lick Observatory drawings which contained far more detail than his. Could they be justified by those he was making in Peru with a 12-inch telescope? This latter question could not possibly be settled in North America till we, also, saw the drawings on which Prof. Pickering's conclusions were founded, and accordingly we waited. When the Peruvian drawings were finally published it was at once obvious to all experts that they were not a sufficient proof of the reported discoveries. * * * They are still (June 1894) the only published evidence available regarding the observations made two years ago, in July, 1892. They do not agree with the conclusions so far reached at Mount Hamilton. For that reason we are justified in doubting them until convincing evidence is at hand, as it certainly is not now.

Regarding Jupiter's Satellites.

I may quote another telegram from Peru:

New York, Oct. 14.—The Hereld received the following cable from Arequipa, Peru, to-day: Jupiter's fourth satellite is very dark now. The third satellite is girdled by a very dark belt in the northern hemisphere, inclined 20 degrees to the orbit. It can be best seen during the transit. The second satellite is probably not spherical. The first satellite is egg-shaped and revolves end over end, and nearly in the orbital plane. Its period is 12 hours and 55 minutes. Pickering.

In other places Prof. Pickering has given details regarding his observations of the behavior of the satellites of Jupiter. Many of the phenomena he has observed might be explained if it is true that the object glass of his 12-inch equatorial rolls in its cells as the telescope moves in hour angle.—Prof. Ed. S. Holden.

WOULD BE A SISTER TO HIM.

But the Blue-Eyed Party Was Surprised When Taken at Her Word.

The average girl who has no scruples in keeping half a dozen admirers on the string at one time has many strange peculiarities. Conspicuous among them is her propensity for putting off a fellow month after month, until the thing gets to be monotonous. She hates to see him go, somehow, though she knows from the beginning she's not willing to go with him. A young man of Richmond, Va., a few days ago proved himself the victor in a rather unpleasant feature of the programme, says the Times. For some time he had been screwing up his courage to spring the all-important question. He thought he could see the way perfectly clear, for his Venus had been especially nice to him since the Lenten season. One evening he worked himself up to the point and determined to have some kind of an answer. The usual amount of eloquence having been exhausted, the romantic young man was in the act of appropriating one of the maiden's lily-white hands for a quiet, harmless little game of palmistry.

"No, no," said the blue-eyed girl shrinking slightly from her admirer. Then she assumed a motherly kind of attitude, as though to give a wandering boy a bit of advice, and said:

"Now, George, you know I'm devoted to you in a way, and I'll always be your friend——"

"I don't like friends," broke in the young man.

"You don't?"

"No, they're too expensive."

"Then, I want it understood that hereafter I'm your sister."

"Agreed," said George, and they sealed the contract with a cordial grasp of the hand.

The next morning the young lady received a bulky-looking package. The address was in George's handwriting. "Bless his dear heart!" she said, opening the bundle. To her great surprise the usual box of roses was this time substituted by a different article. Half a dozen pairs of black socks, each with a little hole in the toe or heel, as if by way of ventilation, caused the girl to open her eyes in "holy horror." Inclosed in the bundle was the following note:

MY VERY DEAR SISTER—Won't you darn these indispensable articles for me? Am in no hurry for them, so take your time. Affectionately your brother GEORGE.

Bicycle Tires of Paper.

It is claimed in an Eastern journal that a process is now under way which, if successful, will be the means of introducing a pneumatic paper tire for bicycle wheels. Leather has been tried, but does not work well, the journal in question adds. There are several reasons why attempts are being made to introduce a substitute for rubber. The two principal ones are the cost and the ease with which rubber tires are "pricked" by sharp stones or pieces of glass, thus necessitating the bicyclist carrying an equipment of plasters and a pump. That the rubber tire now in use, especially when made on the pneumatic principle, is good for the rider and the machine cannot be doubted, but the great point now is to get the bicycle down to where the workman can purchase. Bicycles at $100 to $150, or even $85, are beyond the reach of many. The substitution of paper tires for rubber means a discount on the price of the bicycles of about $12. Two rubber pneumatic tires cost $20 when on the wheel. Two pneumatic paper tires will cost but $8 when on the wheel. The paper tire has proven as good, substantial and elastic as the rubber. In fact there are several points about it which make it superior. The life of a rubber tire is two seasons. The projectors of the paper tires state that the life of these will be five years more.

Women in Wales.

In the charter bestowed by Parliament upon the University of Wales is a clause which reads: "Women shall be eligible equally with men to any degree which the university is, by this, our charter, authorized to confer. Every office hereby created in the university hereby constituted shall be open to women equally with men."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON, VI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUGUST 5.

The Baptism of Jesus—Text of the Lesson, Mark i, 1-11—Golden Text, Mark i, 11—Commentary on the Lesson by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." This is the gospel specially of service. In it we are reminded of the words, "Behold, I will bring forth my Servant, the Branch" while "Behold, the Man whose name is the Branch!" is seen more clearly in Luke's gospel (Zech. iii, 8, vi, 12). Here Jesus is the patient servant and sacrifice for others, spending and being spent to serve the sons of men. This gospel is written that the same life of unwearied service may be in some measure reproduced in us (II Cor. iv, 11), but as we are in this first verse introduced to the Son of God so we must be sons of God before we can serve God. "Let my son go that he may serve me," said the Lord of Israel (Ex. iv, 23).

2. "As it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before Thy face, which shall prepare Thy way before thee!" The whole story of His sufferings and glory is written in the prophets (I Pet. i, 11; Luke xxiv, 25-27). They also spake of the heralds who should precede Him, John the Baptist, in the spirit and power of Elijah before his first coming, and Elijah himself before his second coming. Compare Mal. iv, 5; Luke i, 17; Math. xvii, 10-13. As to preparing His way, every believer can, in a measure, be His messenger to do that. What an honor to be sent of Him in His name!

3. "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make His paths straight." When John was asked if he was the Christ or Elijah or the prophet, he said that he was neither, but only a voice proclaiming the Christ (John i, 23). He sought no honors for himself, but rejoiced to decrease that Christ might increase (John iii, 29, 30).

4. "John did baptize in the wilderness and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins." A sample of his preaching may be found in Math. iii, 7-12, and Luke iii, 7-18. He made it plain that unless their lives afterward manifested that they had become new creatures their baptism would amount to nothing. One of the last commands of Christ was that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem (Luke xxiv, 47).

5. "And there went out unto him all the land of Judaea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins." There must be a sense of sin, a true conviction of sin, and the deeper the better, before any one will come to Christ, for He came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance. This is the work of the Holy Spirit (John xvi, 8, margin), and He uses the word and the lives of believers. In Acts v, 31; xi, 18, Christ is said to give or grant repentance.

6. "And John was clothed with camel's hair, and with a girdle of a skin about his loins, and he did eat locusts and wild honey." Thus was Elijah clothed (II Kings i, 8), and, as to locusts, they were among the creatures which God had permitted Israel to eat (Lev. xi, 22). John was certainly not extravagant in the matter of food and raiment. What a contrast was Isaac, who loved Esau because of his venison and would bless him only in connection therewith (Gen. xxv, 28; xxvii, 3, 4). Jesus has taught us not to think too much about either food or raiment (Math. iv, 4; vi, 25), but has assured us that if we make His kingdom and His righteousness our first concern He will see to all our need in that direction (Math. vi, 33).

7. "And preached, saying, There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose." John sought not to attract people to himself but to the Lamb of God, whom he came to herald. He had no ambition to make himself a name, but only to honor Him of whom he said, "He must increase, but I must decrease" (John iii, 30). He sought not great things for himself (Jer. xlv, 5), but his watchword was "Not I" (Gal. ii, 20; I Cor. xv, 10).

8. "I indeed have baptized you with water, but He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost." Both Matthew and Luke add "and with fire" (Math. iii, 11; Luke iii, 16), which fire seems, from the context, to refer to the judgments of His second coming as King and Son of Man.

9. "And it came to pass in those days that Jesus came from Nazareth to Galilee and was baptized of John in Jordan." In Luke iii, 23, it is written that He was about 30 years of age. In Math. iii, 14, 15, it is said that at first John forbade Him because of John's greater need to be baptized of Him, but Jesus said, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." He humbled Himself from heaven down to the manger of Bethlehem, and the home in Nazareth, and the life of rejection, even to Gethsemane and Golgotha, all for us, and surely it is becoming in us to humble ourselves for Him, yet it seems strange to say so, for, whereas He actually came down from great glory, we, being nothing, have nothing to come down from but sinful pride.

10. "And straightway coming up out of the water He saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending upon Him. Here in this gospel we meet the first "immediately," used about eighty times in the New Testament, and forty times in this gospel, and eleven times in this chapter, sometimes translated "anon" or "forthwith." It is the word for a good servant. The opened heavens make us think of Ezek. i, Math. iii, John i, Acts vii and xi, Rev. iv and xix, in each of which chapters heaven is opened and always concerning Christ or His church. The Spirit coming as a dove makes us think of the dove that found no rest except in the ark while the waters of judgment were on the earth. Jesus, the true ark, is the only place where the Spirit can rest fully. If we are filled with the Spirit, we will rest only in Jesus.

11. "And there came a voice from heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." See also chapter ix, 7, where the same testimony was given at the transfiguration. In John viii, 29, Jesus says, "I do always those things that please the Father," and in Rom. xv, 3, it is said, "Even Christ pleased not Himself." Since the Father is well pleased with Jesus, when we are well pleased with Jesus and accept and abide in Him, God is well pleased with us for Jesus' sake. Let us abide in Him (I John, ii, 28).

The Quantity Required.

A couple of old stagers in the fish line went off on a fishing jaunt, and when they returned, one of them was telling their experiences.

"By George," he said, "we saw fifty snakes."

"Come off!" protested the listener.

"But I tell you we did, and I'll swear to it."

"And I say come off," insisted the listener. "You took along only a quart of liquor, and I know that it would require at least a gallon to get you two up to where you could see that many snakes."

A TRAGEDY.

A Woman Who Kept Her Children in Ignorance of the World.

There are tragedies in nearly all people's lives, though some may never know them by that name. We find them, too, in most unexpected places. Which reminds me that one day I stopped for dinner at a house in the Cumberland mountains, so deep in the fastnesses that I had to employ a guide to show me the way to the first road that would take me out to the county road. The family consisted of a man and a wife, with six daughters, and a more ignorant lot of people, I think I never saw. After the dinner of bacon, beans and corn bread, the man and girls went back to the field, and I talked awhile to the woman before resuming my journey. She was a typical mountaineeress, tall, angular and sallow, but there was a gleam of intelligence in her face, quite unlike the lack-lustreness of the usual woman of the mountains.

"Don't you get very lonely, away off here to yourself?" I asked her as she busied about the table.

"I reckon I mought, ef I had time," she replied' "but I don't give myself no time to think about things like that."

"And what about your girls? Don't they want to get out among people?"

"Not ez I ever heerd 'em say."

"Do they go to school in winter?"

"No."

"Have they never been?"

"Not yit," this half apologetically.

"Do they have anything to read?"

"They can't read."

"Can't read!" I repeated in surprise, for even though the older mountaineers cannot read or write, as a rule the younger ones, under a more modern civilization, can.

"No, they can't," she said, as if irritated by my tone.

"Are you so far from a schoolhouse that you can't send them?" was my next venture.

"It's two miles, and they could go, but I won't let 'em."

This was a new phase, and the matter became more interesting.

"Why not?" I asked, with a persistence that was risky.

She stopped her work and turned to face me.

"Them gals," she said, "don't know nothin' but these here mountains, and that thar river down thar; they don't know what is goin' on in the world outside; they never seen no steam oars, ner boats, ner telegrafts, ner telephones, ner fine houses, ner beautiful clo's, ner gentlemen, ner ladies; they don't hardly know thar's such, but I do, fer I've saw people ez hez seen 'em, and they've told me; many's the night I've gone to bed and cried myself to sleep in the loft that wuz my bedroom, thinkin' about what thar wuz in the world that I couldn't even hope to git a look at; I got so I could read, and then I read about 'em all, and that made it wuss; thar wuz nothin' but mountains and loneliness and silence fer me, and I couldn't help myself nohow. Then I married Jim, and we come here; Jim can't read ner write, and the pore feller is satisfied, fer he don't know no more than the gals does and they're company fer each other. The gals might git like I wuz ef they larnt readin' and writin', and how could they ever git away frum this place and go among sich different things? They couldn't, jist the same ez I couldn't, an' ef I kin keep 'em frum knowin' what's away off whar the mountains ain't, ner the lonesomeness, ner the silence, I'm a goin' ter do it, and let 'em live and die right here whar they air a heap better satisfied than ther mother has ever been, though they never heerd her say nothin' about it, one way ner t'other, ner they never will."

The hard lines of determination had come into her face when she began speaking, and I could see they were pressing back the tears of disappointment as she talked to me; and when she turned to her work again, she brushed her eyes hastily, while I sat there, thinking of the silent heroism and uncomplaining sacrifice of this woman, longing in the solitude of the mountains for the breadth and the beauty of the world beyond them, yet never voicing her wish; walking straight through the darkness of ignorance, knowing of the light above it, standing fast with her family about her, as the millions rushed on toward the higher attainments of life, crushing her soul down into its narrow confines and keeping it there because she realized that for her and for hers this was the earth and the fullness thereof. —Detroit Free Press.

Heard None of His Own Operas.

The great French composer Auber, the writer of "Fra Diavolo," "Crown Diamonds," and about fifty other first-class operas, was a peculiar genius in more than one respect. He never heard a performance of one of his own operas, which, of itself, is a thing without parallel in musical history. He would never allow anyone in his presence to mention neath, or allude in any way to matters that might recall what, to him, was the most awful of all subjects. He was wealthy and lived in the utmost luxury in Paris, and when at last he died, while the city was in the throes of the war with the commune, preparations were made to give him an elegant funeral. But a mob came along during the ceremony, scattered the mourners, took the body out of the hearse, threw it into the ditch, and led off the horses to draw cannon. It was a singular end to a life of luxury and æsthetic ease.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A Lawyer's Bakery.

Sir Walter Scott called one day at the office of Joseph Gillon, an Edinburgh lawyer. "Why, Joseph," said Sir Walter, "this place is as hot as an oven!" "Well, and isn't it here that I make my bread?" retorted Gillon.

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"And what is writ, is writ.
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894.

Speaking of the $750,000 annual subsidy voted in aid of a fast Canadian Atlantic steamship line, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, is reported to have said: "Canada has voted her utmost dollar in aid of this project. If that does not bring it we must do without it."

Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan, the author of "A Social Departure," is the daughter of Charles Duncan of Brantford, Ont. After teaching a while she entered upon journalistic work, and in her journey around the world was correspondent for several English and Canadian papers. She is now the wife of Professor Everard Cotes, who holds an important position in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

There is everywhere a feeling of discontent at the policy, servility and sycophancy of the partisan press, which may in truth be called "that tired feeling." Slavery to a party machine is as debasing and deadening as slavery to another despot. The people want the truth. They want men and measures treated honestly by the press, regardless of their affect upon "our party." They are tired of having every question examined and judged through the smoked spectacles of partizanship questions, too, that are essentially non partizan in character.

"Advancing years have one inseparable accompaniment, painful if we like to make it so, or soft and sad, as an ordinance of nature—a thing which has to be, and must be accepted. Each season takes with it more and more of the friends whom we have known and loved, cutting one by one the strings which attach us to our present lives, and lightening the reluctance with which we reckon our own time approaching. Any one at all that we have personally known has a friendly aspect when we hear that he is dead. Even if he has done us an ill turn, he cannot do it again. We forget the injuries we have received, because after all, they did not seriously hurt us; we remember the injuries we have done, because they are past remedy. With the dead, whatever they were, we desire to be at peace."

Some parts of Russia this year seem actually to be suffering from the effects of too large harvests. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Berlin Echo writes that in some of the great wheat districts around Odessa, the land owners and farmers are turning cattle and sheep into the ripe wheat fields. At the present price of wheat, the farmers will only lose money by harvesting it. The Odessa Novosti says:

"It would be tantamount to throwing good money after bad to gather in the harvest this year, for it can only be done at a heavy loss to the farmers. A pud (36 lbs.) of barley, for instance, costs the producer thirty-six and one quarter kopecks (18 cts.) before it is shipped at Nikolaieff; the price per pud at that port is at present only 34 kopecks, and is bound to become less as soon as the abundance of this years harvest is made generally known."

At this rate "grain-grower" will soon be another term for lunatic. The farmer must count on something else than grain.—*Ottawa Journal.*

PARTY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Wm. Trant of Cotham, N.W.T., the noted English ex journalist, than whom there is probably not in Canada a man more widely and thoroughly acquainted with the systems and practices of governments in English speaking countries, has a letter on "Party Government" in the last issue of The Grenfell Sun, an extract from which is herewith quoted:—

"I quite agree with the remark in an editorial in your last issue that the 'pinning of the voter's faith too firmly to one party is pernicious.' Indeed, sir, the whole system of party government is pernicious. How could such a system be otherwise, seeing that it was conceived in iniquity and born in sin? As Green the historian points out, it was for a base purpose and by a 'man whose political character was of the lowest type—who had sacrificed his conscience and his honor,' that the plan was instituted of selecting the officers of the Crown from the party only that had a majority in the House of Commons, and with the plan came its instrument—bribery, boodling, corruption, patronage, nepotism and simony. What is alone surprising is that we submit to the system with one breath and denounce it with the next. We boast that we are true to our party and yet the highest praise we give a statesman is that he 'is above party considerations.' We select a man to be a party leader, and then boast that he does not allow party tactics to interfere with political principles. What an anomalous position this is! If party government be a good thing, it would be a shame, not a virtue, to be 'above party;' 'party and principle' would be synonymous; and 'party considerations' would mean the highest patriotism."

LATE HOURS IN STORES.

A Winnipeg clergyman a couple of Sundays since made a fierce onslaught on the prevalent practice of merchants and customers doing business late on Saturday nights, arguing that one direct result of the custom may be witnessed in long rows of empty church pews at Sunday morning services. Referring to the sermon The Nor'Wester remarks:—

"It is not necessary to go as far as the Sabbath to join with Rev. Mr. Henderson in condemning the practice of late shopping on Saturday nights, which is carried to such an extreme in this city. It is an evil in itself, without in the least considering its effect on the observance of Sunday. Perhaps it does contribute to sleepy congregations, and may be productive of other little scandals of a similar nature; but independently of all that, there is no excuse for keeping our shops open until midnight or thereabouts and disturbing the peace of the town with delivery wagons as late as one and two in the morning. There is no reason why a shop should be kept open later on a Saturday night than any other night. It is a mere fashion, not a necessity; not even a convenience, for it is as easy to buy before eight o'clock as after eleven. It is a question whether the custom is not a public nuisance, which the authorities should take the strictest measures to abate. Besides keeping tired clerks at work long past a reasonable hour, it is a distinct encouragement to the idle and frivolous to parade the streets far into the night to the no great improvement of their morals we may be sure."

PROFIT-SHARING.

The recent aggravation of labor troubles is again forcing thoughtful people to a further consideration of the schemes and methods that from time time have been mooted and discussed, to ensure a relaxation of the "strained relations" which exist between employer and workman in so many lines of business. One proposal that has attracted considerable attention is the plan of "profit-sharing." A writer in the New York Independent gives some interesting facts in regard to profit-sharing. The principal nature of the reports submitted to the foremost of the associations for the promotion of profit sharing shows that it has successfully stood the test of hard times and that many concerns working under this principle are in better shape today, notwithstanding the era of depression, than the average business house or manufacturing establishment. Reports from all parts of the country show that the system has resulted in making employes more stable than is ordinarily the case and less inclined to leave their employment for other work. Some manufacturers state that they had practically no trouble with their employes during the times when trade troubles were thick and threatening. This is the general status reported.

The experience of a St. Louis company is perhaps the most encouraging of all. The company had established a model village, including a club house for literary and lecture purposes. A system of aiding employes to buy lots at a fixed price and to build and own houses, a provident fund, a co-operative store run entirely by the men themselves, and other features of a similar nature, make life attractive for all concerned. After six per cent. has been set aside as the commercial rate of interest on capital and allowances have been made for the reserve and provident funds, the remaining profits are apportioned in dividends, two per cent. on wages and one per cent. on capital. Last summer the management asked the men to work a full day for three quarters' wages, on the condition that the one-quarters' wages should be paid as soon as business permitted. The proposition was "accepted with cheers." Before the fall was over the men had been repaid in full. But a short time ago one of the big mills at Fall River, Mass., declared its seventh semi-annual profit-sharing dividend. One family received $70 as its share of the profits for the six months, and other families received from $50 to $50.

In France ten new cases of the adoption of the system were reported last year, bringing the total up to 125. In Great Britain there are now about eighty profit-sharing firms, a gain of nearly ten for the year. The English list includes some of the largest firms in that country. In the United States it is claimed that there are fully one hundred large concerns practising the system. These figures show better progress in profit-sharing than the public generally supposed had been made.

A FEW POINTED REMARKS.

The truth contained in a brief article headed "Independence" in our issue of the 20th July, struck The Chronicle where the skin is thin. Realizing its all but isolated situation as a partizan newspaper in this era of an awakened and a steadily growing independence, which its comprehension is not wide enough to grasp, the sight of the word "partisan" sends it into hysterics. It gives a howl of rage and shrieks "balderdash" at facts which it finds it is impossible to refute.

"Is a party creed partizan and prejudiced" wails our trembling contemporary. We answer that a party creed is of necessity a partizan creed. As to the "prejudice," let the reader enquire of ten strong party men—if so many can now be found in one locality—whether it be possible for anyone possessed of ordinary human proclivities, to take one side of a question and stick to it through thick and thin for years and remain wholly free from prejudice. The ten men will answer as one man, "It is a human impossibility!" Those who have been the staunchest party supporters in this town and district, are to-day the readiest to admit that their bitter opposition to the men and measures of the opposite party was largely a matter of prejudice. And it is this blinding prejudice,—which The Chronicle is endeavoring to perpetuate, but which, thank God! the masses of electors in the North West are casting from them,—it is this blinding prejudice, we say, that has been one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of Canada and of the North West Territories. Turn up the records of debates in the House of Commons for the past sixteen years. Look at the Bills that in these years have been introduced relating to the North-West Territories. How many North West measures escaped bitter opposition from the Liberal party in the House? Barely one. Yet no sane Liberal will deny that many of these Bills were really drawn up in the best interest of the whole Dominion. They were opposed simply because of prejudice. The Opposition could see no virtue in a Government measure. Had the Conservative party sat to the left of the Speaker, the procedure would have been identically the same. But the theme is running away with us; we must get back to our cotem.

We said that it was "a wilfully benighted subscriber" to this creed. It was not The Chronicle's avowal of its predilections for the party in power at Ottawa which incited us so to term it. For parties in power its predilections are well known and easily comprehended. It was just such a predilection which inclined it to throw its lot in Manitoba immediately before a general election in that province. It smelt sure defeat for the Greenway government, and cast greedy eyes upon the flesh-pots and pap of the succeeding government that was to be, but is not. Had our cotem. not met biting disappointment on that occasion, it would not have earned its appropriate cognomen of "The Transplant." No! so far as its predilections carry it, The Chronicle is by no means "benighted." Yet, the predilections do not seem to fructify satisfactorily. The Manitoba government which never existed could not uphold an organ. And the Ottawa government's lack of success with The Empire—in which tens of thousands of the good dollars of a few devoted Conservatives have been sunk in an attempt to carry on a government organ—is a poor guarantee for the hopes of The Chronicle. A successful newspaper must have the people's support, and here is the point on which The Chronicle is "benighted." The transplanting of a government organ in North-West soil at this juncture is but poorly timed. The people have lost faith in parties and in party papers, as is witnessed by this resolution of a representative body of farmers:

"We also recommend that every member of our order and every citizen who is a lover of truth should support loyally the independent press of our country and the independent press only."

A man with both eyes shut and but one ear open could not fail to understand the portent of the above; as The Chronicle cannot see the point, we must conclude that it is indeed "wilfully benighted."

True to its own peculiar "ethics"—and in this it is but following in the line of partisanship—The Chronicle imputes a sinister motive to the independence of THE TIMES. On this point we are willing to let our readers pass the verdict; judge us by the record that we will make. It speaks of "those who have been concerned in the starting and subsequent conducting of THE TIMES under its present management." We challenge it to prove its insinuation, and in default of its so doing the brand upon it need not be named. We repeat that none but the known proprietor has been concerned or interested, in the manner indicated by the innuendo, in the starting or conducting of THE TIMES under "its present management." Further, the avowed editor personally pens the editorial utterances of this paper, which is more than the reputed editor of The Chronicle can declare. Of the friends we have found and made in Moose Jaw, we are not going to boast. We are pleased, however, that our cotem. has noted them. Their particular political stripes do not concern us. As to the politics of several of them we are absolutely in the dark. Others of them we know to have been Liberals, and some we know either were or are Conservatives. It is sufficient, however, that we know their friendship is ours; we shall strive to merit a continuance of it.

And lastly, as the preachers say, the proprietor of THE TIMES has not in any instance sought to gain business by privately trading upon the attitude or standing of The Chronicle, while he is aware that in the interest of that paper parties have been told that THE TIMES is dyed-in-the-wool Grit; others that THE TIMES would continue as a supporter of the Government; and still others to whom the former pleas meant nothing, that THE TIMES is really owned in Regina and will shortly be removed thither. Such tactics, we are thus led to assume, form the essence of the "ethics" of our nevertheless highly esteemed cotem.

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Speaking of the necessity of government aid being extended to distressed settlers, The Regina Leader takes the ground that the Legislative Assembly should take the initiative, and it looks for some exhibition of statesmanship from those at the head of affairs at Regina. This is a direct attempt to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of the Dominion Government where it rightly belongs. Mr. Davin controls the policy of The Leader. The settlers have been counting upon his assistance in pressing their present claims upon the Government; it is well that they are thus at the outset made acquainted with his position.

It would be the sheerest folly to look to the North-West Government in this emergency. A king among statesmen could not effect any relief without money, and the Assembly lacks the money. A greater part of the lump sum which is voted to the Territories, is given for specific purposes,—for schools, maintenance of government support of lunatics, etc. These are fixed charges and no part of them is available for other purposes. We have not the figures at hand, but think that after the fixed charges are subtracted from the total something like $80,000 remains for the District Vote—the fund which is divided among the members for expenditures in their several Districts. From this Vote, the grants to Agricultural Societies, and for the extermination of gophers and wolves are drawn. Then in every District there are certain expenditures for repairs, etc., every year, that must be met. When the necessary expenditures are met the Executive would have at its disposal a sum infinitesimal as compared with the needs of the case.

From private advices we are led to believe, that in a majority of districts the crop yield will be much below the average; the past two weeks have been hot and dry throughout the whole country, and the prospects of three weeks ago in the more favored sections will not be realized. Thus, while the area in which settlers actually require assistance is not very extensive, the majority of Districts will really require the whole of the grant which the Members ordinarily receive. There are probably not more than five Districts which can afford to forego their share of the District's Vote.

If the North-west Government had the wherewithal, the members of it are certainly as capable of applying it judiciously as is the Dominion Government; and, as we pointed out two weeks ago, this crisis furnishes one of strongest arguments that has ever been adduced in favor of a system of responsible government. Were the Territories in the same position as is Manitoba, we would have a subsidy which would, managed skillfully, have the virtue of a possible internal expansion and contraction, in a measure at least. And in an emergency we could at once borrow a sum sufficient to tide over a difficulty like the present. But here we are with our hands practically tied, forced to wait with the best patience at command, until our masters at Ottawa will reluctantly dole out a spoonful of charity.

Sheep for Wheat Farms.

The Langdon Democrat, published in a district of North Dakota bordering on Manitoba, has observed that while sheep, as a speciality pay better and are easier to handle than almost any kind of stock, some of the best paying flocks in the west are kept by what are known as wheat men. The moment the shocks are out of the field, the sheep are on them, and not only are the fields cleaned of every weed, seed and head of grain, but wild mustard and nearly every troublesome weed or plant are eagerly devoured. In addition to this, the whole flock, if the field is sufficiently extensive, are mutton fat when they come to the barn. None but an experienced sheep man knows what an advantage such have over one coming in from short frost bitten pastures. They are fully one-third wintered, and the wethers and old ewes can be prepared for the block with little or no expense. The wheat farm without one or two hundred ewes on it is not being run right.

Strange Baggage.

Some people have queer ideas about railroads, remarked a railway man the other day. These ideas lead them to do all kinds of peculiar things. As for instance some time ago a man took a dead pig to a C.P.R. baggage room to have it checked for Estevan. Such a thing did happen on the Macleod branch once, remarked another knight of the rail:—A pig was checked at a small way station and carried on the express messenger, as he quietly laid his clay pipe to one side, of an incident that once came under my notice. It is now some years ago; at the time I was running East on the I.C.R. One evening when on the home stretch, I was in the baggage car talking to the baggage master; presently a noise from one end of the car arrested our attention. We went to investigate, and judge of our surprise when we discovered the red head of a large sized gobbler projecting from a round hole in the side of a large trunk.

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER,

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, —— Moose Jaw

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories at the next Session thereof for an Ordinance to legalize a certain By-law of the Town of Moose Jaw being By-law Number 116 passed by the Mayor and Council of the Municipality of the Town of Moose Jaw for the purpose of raising by way of loan the sum of $5,000.00 for public improvements as therein fully set forth.

Dated at Moose Jaw this 7th day of June, A. D. 1894.

WM. GRAYSON,
Solicitor for the Applicants

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Connecting Trains from Moose Jaw Sunday and Thursdays at 22:40 o'clock.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

[The TIMES does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents. Communications written on both sides of the paper are promptly committed to the waste basket. The name of the correspondent must in all cases accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.]

Where Lies the Blame?

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—A truthful admission should always be commended, and while I am willing to credit The Chronicle with statements of fact, I assert the right to confine that organ to the question at issue. I contend that faulty legislation in regard to prairie fires lies at the door of the present Dominion Government; that they have been petitioned time and again by the people and by their representatives in the Dominion House and Legislative Assembly.

The last issue of The Regina Leader devotes considerable space to resolutions introduced by N. F. Davin, M.P., and voted out (in his own words) until there was no use pressing them further. So far the influence of monopolists has been stronger than the country's needs, and we are burned out annually.

The Legislative Assembly failing to interest the Dominion Government in the prevention of prairie fires, fought for the advance that The Chronicle rather sneeringly alludes to, —Provincial Autonomy,—which in the best interest of the country I hope they will continue to push for; and when it does come, they will then be in a position to fight the evil, right on the ground, without consulting or being dictated to by the aggregation of immovables at Ottawa.

In conclusion I might mention for the information of The Chronicle proprietor that there are men outside of newspaper offices who are capable of forming an opinion and expressing it intelligently without the inspiration imputed by The Chronicle. "He that is suspicious of others is not himself to be trusted." Had The Chronicle proprietor taken the precaution to prevent as far as possible the repetition of words in his leading articles, that place the identity of the author beyond doubt, and whose writings have been familiar to the citizens for the past ten years, he might perhaps have "pulled the wool" over the people's eyes and posed for a time as "Editor." He may also find it difficult to lead people in his line of thought when he allows argument against facts, and failing, resorts to imputations dictated by the guilty conscience of his brain carriers. He reminds me of the man who "stole" and then rushed down street crying "Stop, thief."

A SETTLER SINCE 1883

Moose Jaw, July 30th, 1894.

Can the Farmer-Mechanic be Evolved?

The coming man will be a farmer. As society is at present constituted the man is foolish who relies upon his skill in cutting cloth or in making rivets to furnish him with the material necessities and comforts of life. Such a one is subject to future possibilities and complications that are liable at any moment to upset all his calculations and to turn himself and his family out in the streets. The market for rivets may become glutted and the rivetmaker is temporarily laid aside, just as we lay aside the lawn mower during the winter season. Neither rivetmaker nor lawn mower is supposed to ask any questions. They are not wanted. They are simply laid aside. Or a new machine may be invented for making rivets and the rivetmaker finds himself displaced by a thing of steel and brass, possessing neither brains nor stomach, but endowed with a wonderful capacity for turning out rivets as fast as an attendant can take care of them. The boss prefers the machine to the man. He tells the latter to take his departure, but the machine he falls in love with. He assigns it an honored place in the factory. He has a machine doctor to look after its health. The steel is kept free from rust and the brass is polished with the expenditure of much elbow grease. But the man—he is walking the streets disconsolately, looking in vain for the work that has been usurped by the machine. Nor are these the only unfavorable contingencies that the rivetmaker may expect to encounter. The boss will come to him one day and say, "You have been getting $10 a week, hereafter I can only give you $7." The rivet-maker protests that he can't keep his family on $7 a week. But his protest is of no avail. If he strikes he generally hits himself harder than he hits the boss. He must accept the $7 or walk the streets. Not unfrequently in his desperation he decides upon walking the streets. The workman of the city enjoys no independence. He has no grip on the future and very little on the actual present. His destiny rests in the keeping of a "boss" whose one object is to make money, not to interest himself in the well-being of his workmen. The workman of the city is the sport of cranks who spend silent hours evolving new inventions which are supposed to benefit the working man along with the rest of humanity. We will forgive these cranks if they will but invent a scheme for extricating the artisan from the shackles that binds him hand and foot and make of him a very slave. But this is just what the cranks won't do. They are busy on machines that bind the artisan's fetters the stronger. The city workman is the sport of all sorts of caprices, of fashions, of the so called law of supply and demand, and of other economic principles about which he personally knows nothing. The coming man in our opinion will not be an artisan with his home in the city. He will be a farmer. Not exactly the farmer who visits us so obiquitously in September, but a modified type of the same. It is in troublesome times like these that the farmer has his innings. Strikes do not bother him. Honestly, we believe the lord of the quarter section rather relishes the details of such a commotion as has been in progress for a couple of weeks back. The farmer is a party who consults no boss and who lives in dread of no crack investor. The peculiarity of the farmer is this, he is boss and workman combined, he is capital and labor united in the same individual. If the working half of the combination goes out on strike the boss element takes his place. Thus happily constituted, the farmer takes a rational view of things and keeps himself employed all the year round, except what time in early spring he is laid up with the dumb ague. The farmer has a grip on things that are certain. His land does not strike at the summons of a Deba. If the mob is burning and pillaging property in the city it affects him not at all, for his wealth is indestructible. He never walks the street looking for a job. No possible combination of events is ever likely to deprive him of food and shelter. The soil from which he draws his wages is not subject to the caprices of a Pullman. It will always return wages equivalent to the labor and intelligence expended on it.

If the workman of the city desires independence let him work for a master that he can control, not for one who controls him. Political economists have so far been unable to adjust affairs so that the artisan can enjoy a reasonable degree of independence and a reasonable competence for his declining years. Having failed to equalize things through the medium of strikes, arbitrations, co-operation, profitsharing and such like, let them try a new idea. Let them, for instance, begin with the farmer. With the farmer idea as a central pivot let them evolve a farmer-mechanic, a man who always has a grip on the soil, and is therefore to a certain degree independent, and who at the same time has special training as a mechanic. A man does not require 100 acres to support a family. In France half a dozen people can find employment on ten acres or less, and live on the fruits of their industry on this limited area. Science will yet accomplish wonders in agriculture. The farmer-mechanic of the future will subsist on three acres. By means of reservoirs and a complete system of irrigation he will practically be independent of the weather. There is a fearful waste of energy to-day in the assembly of the water, soil and fertilization necessary in the production of crops. The scientists will soon find a means of checking this extravagance and render the yield of crops certain and enormous. Except during the very busy season in summer the farmer-mechanic will devote half the day to his farmlet and half to his factory. Under the new condition of things the factory will not be located in the city, but contiguous to a settlement of farmlets. The province of Ontario alone is able to support a population of ten million people under some such condition of affairs. The farmer-mechanic will live in a thickly-settled country. He will be free from the lonesomeness of modern farm life, while he will possess in a large degree the independence of the farmer.—*Toronto World.*

BULL FOR SERVICE!

That thorough-bred Durham bull "Ranger," 16395 (Dominion Short Horn Herd Book). Fee $2.00

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Main Street. Moose Jaw.

When we assert that

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Cure Backache, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and all other forms of Kidney Troubles, we are backed by the testimony of all who have used them.

THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.

By all druggists or mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto.

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The undersigned begs to announce that she has opened out a first class Ice Cream Parlor in connection with the hotel.

First class furnished rooms to rent.

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Fruits, Ice Cream

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Moreland, No. 4,420.

IMPORTED MARCH, 1894.

MORELAND, 4,420. Foaled 1890. Is a purebred Hackney and registered in the English Hackney Stud Book. Color bay with black points. Stands 15 hands 3 inches high and weighs 1,250 lbs. Is perfectly sound, has fine symmetry and grand action. It will be seen by the pedigree, which can be obtained from the proprietor, that Moreland possesses the best and most fashionable blood in England, both on the sire and dam's side.

Moreland will stand for the service of mares for the season of 1894 at Wilson & McDonald's Livery and Feed stables.

WM. WALSH PROP.

Moose Jaw Assa.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Council of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade, on account of prairie fires occurring so frequently and attended with disasterous results, hereby request all parties who are cognizant of the origin of a prairie fire to make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace setting forth the facts of the case fully, and that the J. P. make a return of such declaration to this Council.

By order,

46-tf SEYMOUR GREEN, Sec'y.

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(Established 1860.)

MONTREAL

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Advances made on consignments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, ETC., for sale Montreal or in the various British Markets. F

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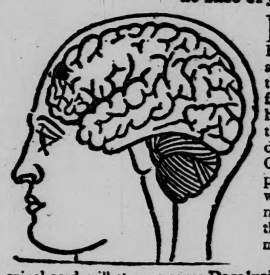
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STOMACH AND LIVER CURE

The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD

Chronic Diseases are caused by Deranged Nerve Centres at base of the Brain.



LATE discoveries have absolutely proven that the Stomach, Liver, Lungs, and indeed all internal organs, are controlled by the nerve centres at the base of the brain. The manufacturer of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE has studied this subject closely for more than twenty-five years, and has lately demonstrated that two-thirds of our Chronic Diseases, are due to the imperfect action of nerve centres, either within or at the base of the brain and not from a derangement of the organs themselves; hence that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong.

As all know, a serious injury to the spinal cord, will at once cause **Paralysis** of the body below the injured part, it therefore will be equally well understood, how the derangements of the nerve centres, will cause the derangement of the different organs of the body which they supply with **Nerve Fluid or Nerve Force.**

The wonderful success of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is due alone to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. The use of a single bottle of this remedy will convince the most incredulous. It is indeed, a veritable **Nerve Food** and **Will Relieve in One Day** the varied forms of Nervous Disease and Stomach Troubles.

Nervous Diseases.

This class of diseases, is rapidly increasing each year, on account of the great wear our mode of living and labor imposes upon the nervous system. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir, are dependent upon nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion, and a deteriorated and impoverished condition of the blood. The SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is a great nerve food and nerve builder and this accounts for its marvellous power to cure the varied forms of nervous disease, such as Neuralgia, Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Choking, Nervous Paroxysms, Twitching of the Muscles, Hot Flashes, Mental Despondency, Forgetfulness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness, Nervousness of Females, Palpitation of the Heart, Sexual Weakness, etc., etc.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Indiana.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of the nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the grandest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone. MRS. W. T. ENSMINGER.

State of Indiana }
Montgomery County } ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 19, 1887.

CHAS. M TRAVIS, Notary Public.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach, Sick-Headache, Hiccough, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Vertigo, and Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful, that so many complain of Indigestion and weak stomachs. When the Stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay, for Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the Stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nervine

Is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked relief in **one day,** and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.



WHAT EX MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN E. TRUAX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial. It will cure you.

July 16th, 1893. (My signature) Reuben E Truax

Walkerton, Ontario.

In Bed Six Years

Price, One Dollar



FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

HARTFORD CITY, Blackford Co., Indiana, June 8, '93.

South American Medicine Company.

GENTLEMEN:—I received a letter from you May 27, stating that you had heard of my wonderful recovery from a spell of sickness of six years duration, through the use of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and asking for my testimonial. I will gladly state how I was afflicted and how I was delivered from my pain and suffering. I was near thirty-five years old, when I took down with nervous prostration. Our family physician treated me, but without benefiting me in the least. My nervous system seemed to be entirely shattered, and I constantly had very severe shaking spells. In addition to this I would have vomiting spells, and there would be from eighteen to twenty days at a time that I could not retain anything on my stomach. Many consultations were held by physicians over my case, but they all agreed that I would never leave my bed. During the years I lay sick, my folks had an eminent physician from Dayton, Ohio, and two from Columbus, Ohio, to come and examine me. They all said I could not live. I got to having spells like spasms, and would lie cold and still for a time after each. At last I lost the use of my body—could not rise from my bed or walk a step, and had to be lifted like a child; all the time suffering intense pain, and taking almost every known medicine. Part of the time I could read a little, and one day saw an advertisement of your medicine and concluded to try one bottle. By the time I had taken one and one-half bottles I could rise up and take a step or two by being helped, and after I had taken five bottles in all I felt real well. The shaking went away gradually, and I could eat and sleep good, and my friends could scarcely believe it was I. I am sure this medicine is the best in the world. It was a godsend to me, and I believe it saved my life. I give my name and address, so that if anyone doubts my statement they can write me, or our postmaster or any citizen, as all are acquainted with my case. I am now forty-one years of age, and expect to live as long as the Lord has use for me and do all the good I can in helping the suffering.

MISS ELLEN STOLTZ.

Will a remedy which can effect such a marvellous cure as the above, cure **you?**

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.



PETERBORO, Ontario, June 27, 1893.

To the Proprietor of South American Nervine.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My Signature). Rev W S Barker

Sick Headache,

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**

Moose Jaw N. W. T.

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

Friday, August 3, 1894.

MANITOBA FARMERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTITUTE AT BRANDON.

Practical Speeches From Practical Men—Secretary's Report on the Work Accomplished During the Year—Greenway Speaks on Agricultural Topics.

The Central Farmers' Institute met at Brandon, lately, in the council chamber of the city hall at 10 a.m. In the morning a directors' meeting took place. At 1.30 p.m. the first session was held, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Geo. Daniels. The number of delegates was few, but on the arrival of the express they were materially added to. Minutes of the last meeting were received and adopted and then followed the president's (Mr. Elder's) address. He said: "Gentlemen—You are to be congratulated on the prospects of the crop. Three weeks ago many were downhearted at the prospects, but, owing to the bountiful rains, now our crop is assured. One of the most important things that has ever taken place during the year was our interview with the finance minister, which though it has had no very beneficial results, still I believe the minister was pleased with his interviews with the Manitoba farmers. In freight rates we tried for a reduction but with no material results. In regard to discriminating freight rates we laid our petition before the minister of justice. We were asked to send a committee down to appear before the privy council. This could not be done owing to the cost, but we asked that the enquiry should be held in this province. This has been promised by Sir John Thompson. The manner in which the local government has treated us has been most kind and courteous. They have done a great good in their action re noxious weeds. The essays asked for by the local government have been published and they are remarkably good; every farmer should read them. In the last two months the action of the Dominion and local governments have sent out travelling dairies to teach the best methods of dairying, and it gives great satisfaction to our population to see the friendly interest they take in them. If the government would spend the money thrown away on immigration agents and immigration pamphlets, in establishing dairies in a few places in the province, they would do more for immigration than anything that has been done for years. In regard to teaching agriculture in our schools, I am glad to say it will be done. I think if we could, it would be a good thing to have superintendents of institutes appointed so that they could lecture and keep the farmers stirred up. A gentlemen who carried great weight with our farmers was Mr. Bedford, of the experimental farm. Whenever he lectured or made a statement in regard to farming he was closely followed by his audience and his statements received as facts. No motion will be accepted unless it is in writing.

The report of the committee on standing committees was read and adopted; also the report on credentials.

The secretary reported as follows, his second annual report for the year 1893-4. "At the last annual meeting your president, vice-president and secretary were constituted an executive committee to have general charge of the institute work. This committee has had four regular meetings in the year. At the last annual meeting many matters were referred to your executive and received prompt attention. The following were among the principal ones: Dominion Government were asked to give equal representation on the grain boards, five names were submitted, two appointed. Reduced freight rates were asked for and were granted a slight reduction. The Dominion government were asked to deepen canals; this communication was simply an election dodge, and poor encouragement given. The government was asked to adopt a tariff for revenue only; a committee of ten were appointed to wait on the minister of finance on the occasion of his visit to Brandon; seven other places were named and the minister asked to give these places a hearing, the result was the minister gave very short notice of his visit, and though the directors met him in Brandon they arrived at no beneficial conclusion. A petition to abolish combines was sent to the minister and acknowledged. A petition in regard to discriminating freight rates was sent to the minister of justice and by him handed to the railway committee of the privy council; your executive was notified to appear before the privy council, but owing to the expense decided to decline; your committee asked, however, that the enquiry should be made in this province, and it is satisfactory to state that Sir John Thompson has promised that it shall be held here. A petition re changes of date of annual meeting from June to December, was sent to the minister of agriculture, Winnipeg, but owing to circumstances your directors asked that it be laid over for a year. A return re noxious weeds was sent in also one for increased grant to Central Institute. The latter was granted. The resolutions re immigration were sent to the respective ministers in Ottawa and Winnipeg. The resolutions asking that agriculture be introduced into the public schools were sent to the local government and your executive has followed up the resolutions by urging its importance upon the advisory board of education. The board has resolved to introduce the subject in the schools. Upon the invitation of the attorney-general we were asked to confer with the government re exemptions. On January 17th we met and carefully considered the subject. The directors, in connection with the Wawanesa institute, presented their views to the government. At this interview the government was asked to give legislation to secure threshers pay for their work; also to send a travelling dairy, which has been done. When animals were destroyed on account of the Contagious Disease act, the government was urged to pay half the loss. Lecturers have been sent to all institutes at least once during the year. Eleven new institutes have been organized. The travelling dairy will visit all institutes and much interest is taken in the work. The work of the institutes as a whole, considering these hard times, has resulted satisfactorily. In conclusion, I desire to make special mention of Mr. Bedford's services, and to hope that during the winter months some arrangement may be made so that more of his time may be given to addressing local institutes. His knowledge of the subject of farming would do untold good if properly disseminated through the province."

The report was adopted.

A large number of delegates then spoke all telling of the flourishing state of their institutes. Mr. Elder expressed great gratification with the delegates' reports.

The second session opened punctually at 8 p.m. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, the mayor read an address of welcome and spoke highly of institute work. He complimented the experimental farm. Mr. Frederick Smith, president of the Brandon Farmers' Institute, also read an address of welcome, which was well received.

Mr. Fleming, of Whitewood, made an excellent and amusing reply to the address of welcome, and also gave the farmers many useful hints.

Premier Greenway was then called upon and said in effect that he was much pleased at being present for the first time at the Central Farmers' Institute annual meeting. They could see the good work being done by the institutes and he knew no reason why the farmers should not like any other business men, combine and discuss matters of vital importance to themselves. Mr. Fleming had given them many goods hints, and one was doing away in toto of the old-fashioned manner of farming. We have to compete with the cheap labor of India, with the farmers on the seaboard and with our present freight rates. This, and the present price of wheat, lead him to believe that the longer the Manitoba farmer grows nothing but wheat, the poorer he will get. Stock costs money to go into, but if gone into on a small scale, it is wonderful how soon they increase. Stock raising on the English principle is what we want to go into; if we did, we could compete with any market in the world. Farmers in Manitoba should have more cattle, pigs and sheep, as we have an unlimited amount of pasture. It was incomprehensible to him why the C. P. R. charges $5 a thousand for lumber, when they know the Manitoba farmer to go into mixed farming, wants so much of it. Dairying was an industry which ought to be one of the first in the province. In Ontario some of the wealthiest countries are those which carry on their industry extensively. Should this be taken hold of properly it would succeed here. Cheese factories are a great source of wealth. One season we paid so much for labor was because we could only employ it for so short a season. Should we go into butter, cattle and cheese labor could be employed the year round. It was unfortunate that boys who received a good education were anxious to leave the farm. Farmers should impress on them the idea that farming is a profession, as it is most important to keep the young men on the farm. The premier said there were not many districts in the province so favorably situated as Brandon, here they had the experimental farm and Mr. Bedford—a great boon. He was probably the best man in the province to push institute work. Mr. Fleming made many good suggestions, and among them was that on potatoes; to-day they are selling old ones at a dollar a bushel. This ought not to occur in a farming country. The subject of the noxious weeds was giving the government a great deal of trouble, and it has been suggested that inspectors be appointed. This, he thought, would be too great an expense. A dreaded enemy was approaching Manitoba—the Russian cactus. This is one of the worst weeds on the continent. Stink weed is another weed which is of the most noxious kind. The government had had essays written on the best means of destroying these pests, and this essay would shortly be published. He was willing to admit that the province had not made the strides he expected sixteen years ago, but he felt sure the day was not far distant when she will be one of the finest agricultural countries in the world.

The premier received loud applause and the section closed with "God Save the Queen."—Free Press.

YANKEES WITH CHINESE.

The United States Reprimands Japan for Waging War.

The New York Sun's Washington correspondent telegraphs that he has learned that the Chinese minister, who has been in frequent consultation of late with the secretary of state regarding the strained relations existing between Japan and Corea, has finally induced the secretary to send an official cable dispatch to the Japanese government expressing the dissatisfaction of the United States with the policy which Japan has been following towards Corea, and closing with these important words: "The United States views with regret the levying of unjust war by Japan upon a weak and defenceless nation like Corea." The Japanese government has made no reply. At the Japanese legation the officials profess to know nothing whatever about the belligerent message, and express a grave doubt as to the accuracy of the story. They declare their confidence in, and their esteem for the secretary of state, and say that he has always treated them with the greatest courtesy and attention. If any such communication has been sent to their government they think it must have been transmitted through Mr. Dunn, the United States minister to Tokio. The correspondent says: There is no doubt about the existence of the cable dispatch. Secretary Gresham has shown a copy of it to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador. The Chinese and Corean legations have copies of it, and the fact of its existence is known to several members of the senate and house committee on foreign relations. The dispatch practically places the United States on the side of China in her dispute with Japan and Russia, and has probably destroyed with a single stroke of the pen all the good results that have been gained by half a century of diplomacy and friendly relations with Japan.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Three Little Children Fall Over a Precipice Over a Hundred Feet High.

Three children of Owen Jennings, two girls and a boy, aged six, four and eight years respectively, went to a mountain near their home in Pembroke to pick berries. They went astray and wandering around and got close to a precipice and tumbled over. The father of the children hearing shrieks hurried off in the direction of the sounds, when to his horror he discovered his three children lying at the foot of the precipice, the boy dead and the girls mangled and bleeding. Medical aid was promptly summoned, and everything possible was done for the two little girls, whose condition is extremely critical. The precipice over which the children fell was fully one hundred feet in height.

ACROSS THE WATERS.

THE OLD WORLD TO BE FOUND IN A NUTSHELL.

Newsy Items for Those Who Are Interested in the Older Countries—Short Paragraphs That Will Profitably Occupy the Time of Many.

Jules Emile Saintin, the painter, died at Paris lately.

Britannia again defeated the Vigilant—the seventh victory.

Roseberry's horse Ladas was beaten for the Eclipse stakes at Sandown Park.

A fierce battle took place in Egypt between Italian soldiers and deverishes.

The British consul at Seoul, the Corean capital, was assaulted by Japanese rowdies.

An attempt was made at murder outside the British House of Commons recently.

O'Donovan Rossa only received three votes in the contest for the Dublin marshalship.

Government troops in Samoa have defeated the rebels. Annexation to Germany has been petitioned for.

Le Journal, Paris, is authority for the statement that M. Harbette, the French ambassador to Germany, is about to retire.

The young son of the Duke and Duchess of York has been christened Edward Albert George Patrick David Christian.

In observance of the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, President Casimer Perier signed 1,314 pardons and commutations.

Placards have been posted in various parts of Paris predicting a series of bomb explosions in revenge for the execution of Anarchists.

A mass meeting held in Phoenix park affirmed that the municipal council ought to elect O'Donovan Rossa city marshall and thus record their protest against his treatment while in prison.

There is absolutely no truth in the sensational rumors circulated regarding the state of the Pope's health. It is a confirmed fact that his holiness enjoyed a walk in the gardens of the Vatican.

Commander of the cruiser Chicago has been invited to the Cowes regatta in order that the Emperor William, who will be in London then, may be afforded an opportunity to inspect her, he having expressed such a wish.

The French police of Corsica, acting upon information from the Italian police, have arrested at Bastia the Anarchist Lucchesi, who is believed to be the assassin of the Leghorn editor, Giuseppe Bandi. Lucchesi denies that he ever saw Bandi.

Drs. Nettleship and Habershon have examined Mr. Gladstone's eye, which was operated on several weeks ago, and found the vision fairly good. A film which had formed on the pupil will necessitate a slight operation, as is frequent in cases of cateracts.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the London Times says the tumult in Corea has been renewed and that in the last outbreak several Chistians were killed. French missionaries are now menaced and a gunboat has been sent to the point nearest them to protect them.

The hottest place on earth is the vicinity of Massowah. When the northwest wind blows from the desert the thermometer has been known to go to 160. The men of the Italian garrison there can sleep only by the assistance of natives employed to go to and fro all night and sprinkle the bodies of the sufferers with water.

Emperor William will sail from Bergen, Norway, on July 29th and will arrive on August 1st, in Wilhelmhaven, where he will be met by Chancellor Von Captivi. After a two days' rest in Potsdam, he will start for the Isle of Wight. During the emperor's three days on German soil, all the important questions of domestic politics now awaiting settlement will be submitted to him.

In Australia capital punishment is inflicted for less serious offences than murder, and two burglars have just been sentenced to death in Sydney for feloniously assaulting a policeman with intent to murder. The two men were detected in a burglary and were pursued by a number of policemen, on five of whom they inflicted serious injuries with jemmies before they were overpowered.

Regarding the funeral of M. Carnot, a despatch to a London paper says the hearse did not contain the body of the late president at all. At 5 o'clock on the morning before the funeral a wagon drove up empty to the Elvse. It entered the main yard, and, according to the evidence of an official in the police department, it conveyed away the body of the ex-president directly to the pantheon. Mme. Carnot had refused to have the body embalmed, and owing to the special warmth of the weather, it had been found necessary to let the body be conveyed to its ultimate rest sooner than the time appointed for the public ceremony.

WHY SUCH DESTITUTION.

Should not a Noble Servant of His Country Receive Better Treatment.

The attention of parliament has been called to the fact that that there is now living at Dublin an old Irish soldier named Donovan, who rode in the Balaklava charge in the Crimean war, and who has only $1.25 a week upon which to support his wife and himself. He is 80 years old and his sight has failed, and consequently he is in no position to help himself. The war department has replied that Donovan is receiving a pension of 25 cents a day, and that this is the largest that can be granted by the Royal warrant under which he served.

Information Wanted.

Mrs. Sussanna Mueller, of Russian Poland, is greatly troubled over the lack of tidings from her daughter, Mathilde Mueller, who came to Winnipeg about two years ago, went from there to Manitou, and after spending some time at that place was next heard of Oxbow, where she was at service in a boarding house. Information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received if sent to the Free Press office, or to Mr. Edward Strohschein, 309 Ross avenue, Winnipeg.

THE SOUTHEASTERN R. R.

Claims For Assistance Urged Upon the Government.

At the government buildings, Winnipeg lately, the citizens' committee and Messrs. Ross, Cameron and Graham waited upon the government to discuss the new proposition for granting aid to the S. E. R. R. The full cabinet was not present, the Hon. Clifford Sifton and Hon. D. M. McMillan being absent. The principal speakers being ex-Mayor Macdonald, Messrs. Ross and Cameron, the promoters. E. W. Stobart, Ald. Gilroy, Ald. Bole, Stephen Nairn and J. Steen. The tenor of their remarks was that the building of the railway would be of great and lasting benefit not only to the city of Winnipeg, but to the province at large. It was stated that the grants to the various railways in the country amounted to about $2,900,000, and there was not one, but had received more than was asked by the promoters of the S. E. R. from the government. It was shown that it was the intention of this railroad to issue only half the amount of just mortgage bonds usual in such matters, and in the opinion of Ald. Gilroy this fact alone argued a better investment for the government's money, and a better ultimate return than in the case of other railroads which had received assistance from the government; moreover, and this was a point which Ald. Bole laid special stress upon, the promoters of the enterprise, its financial backers were men of means, whose capital would represent over $1,000,000. In times gone by the government had been rather too willing to look into the projects of men of straw, here was a very safe opportunity to assist the province to colonize by opening up the mixed farming country east of the city for about fifty miles, and to introduce cheaper firewood; to build up a saw mill industry, which would give employment to a great number of men, and do all this at a minimum of risk. The government was asked to guarantee bonds that were themselves perfectly safe.

The premier, in reply, said that it was a very important question, and one which he should not feel justified in giving a hasty answer to. The government had never before pledged itself to guarantee to interest of bonds of railroads and he should have felt much less difficulty in deciding if the proposed road were intended to be a through one to the east. The importance of having such a competing line with the C. P. R. could not be too highly estimated. A through connection with a carefully worded agreement whereby the rates were definitely secured to the province for all incoming and outgoing matter was the thing to be desired in the near future. He fully recognized, however, the importance of assisting to build even a portion of such a road if it could be done with safety, and he regretted that the absence of the full cabinet made it impossible for him to give an answer immediately. He promised the deputation, however, that in a few days he would give a full, final and complete answer to the promoters and supporters of the road on behalf of the government.

There was a very strong, earnest feeling in favor of the building of the road expressed by the several speakers at the meeting.

It was decided by the government that they would meet the promoters, Messrs. Ross, Graham and Cameron, and would go for the last time carefully and fully into all the aspects of the proposed assistance. After this interview the government may be expected to give their final answer.

HE GOT ON THE TRACK.

A Narrow Escape From Death At Alexander Recently.

Mail Clerk "Jimmy" Norris is responsible for the following thrilling incident which occurred at Alexander station lately. The special train conveying the Van Horne party came thundering along at the rate of over fifty miles an hour, the Atlantic express standing on the siding while it passed. One of the residents of Alexander possesses a fox terrier, and the animal comes down each time the train passes to see that all hands are paying strict attention to business as it were. "Fido" is not accustomed to having two trains to inspect at the same time, as was the case the other day, and while he was standing on the main line looking over train No. 1, train No. 2 came flying along at this high rate of speed unnoticed by "Fido" and in some miraculous way he was shovelled up by the cow-catcher, turned over on his back and thrown a distance of at least thirty feet, where he lit on all fours and close to a dog big enough to have eaten him at one bite, but notwithstanding the great proportion of the animal, which, like a cannon ball he had been thrown at, "Fido" without looking round to see what had "pushed" him, immediately began a fight with the stranger to the utter astonishment to those who had witnessed his previous acrobatic performance, all of whom expected that if he were not ground into sausage meat he would, at least be half dead. However it turned out that the fighting half was still intact, though the pugnacious little rascal may feel to-day as if he ought to be fed on Pink Pills or Paine's Celery Compound. The incident left no doubt on the minds of those present that the fox terrier possesses more sand and fighting material to the square inch than he is generally credited with, though, at the same time, no doubt remained that had the train which "Fido" met in such an informal way been moving slower than it was he would have required a diet of grue for some days at least, or "his funeral would be to-morrow."

CANNOT BE PIERCED.

Steel by the Harvey Process Is Made Impenetrable.

The side armor of the battleship Indiana has demonstrated that it cannot be pierced at close range by one of the most destructive guns in the world, and American steel makers using the Harvey process, invented by an American and adopted by the United States government, have proved their production unsurpassed by that of any other nation. Carpenter shells weighing 850 pounds each, fired point blank from the 120 inch rifle, having failed to penetrate the eighteen inch Bethlehem plate, and 800 tons of armor, worth $400,000, have been accepted by the Navy department. These are the results of the ballistic tests at the Indian Head proving ground.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

A Joint Address of Congratulation to the Duke and Duchess of York Has Been Passed—The Business of the House of Commons Has Been Concluded.

Thursday, July 19th.

Morning, afternoon and evening sittings were held by the house of commons to-day. The bill allowing the C. P. R. a rebate of duty on iron and steel used in bridges built on the main line was passed, after the six months' hoist had been rejected by a vote of 100 to 16. It was announced that the revenue continued to decline and that no advice had been given His Excellency regarding Manitoba schools. Laurier moved censure on the government for payments made to Connolly Bros., which was rejected 34 to 61. Railway subsidies were voted and prorogation fixed for Saturday.

Friday, July 20th.

Laurier moved an amendment to the railway subsidies bill, designed to prevent fraud and political corruption, but it was voted down, fifty to twenty. Another amendment by Cartwright was also negatived. Cartwright protested against the bounty on pig iron and billets of steel, but to no purpose. The franchise bill was discussed.

In the afternoon the estimates were proceeded with when the Opposition elicitated the fact that the lieutenant-governor's residence at Regina had cost nearly $50,000. Further expenditure thereon was objected to, but the item passed. Haggart's bill compelling purchasers of railway tickets to sign receipts was withdrawn.

Saturday, July 21st.

The business of the house of commons has been concluded. Sir John Thompson was present. Mr. Davin asked that the government pay freight on binding twine to the Northwest, but was informed the government could not do so. The railway subsidy, supply bounties, and franchise bills were given the final readings. The Franchise act now provides that the revision of voters' lists shall commence on Sept. 1, 1894, and be finally completed by February 28, 1895. A joint address of congratulation to the Duke and Duchess of York was passed. A resolution providing for the superannuation of supreme court judges, the insolvency bill and the joint stock company bill, were left on the order paper and are consequently killed.

In the senate the tariff bill was adopted as received from the commons and there will be no further changes for the pesent.

MR. RUDDICK'S TRIP.

Successful Travels of the Dominion Dairy Instructors.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, of the dairy commissioners' staff at Ottawa, has arrived in Winnipeg from the completion of his trip with the travelling dairy through Manitoba. He reports that the trip has been an unqualified success. Of results he cannot speak as yet, but judging from the enthusiasm everywhere manifested, and the close interest and attention of the large audiences to whom he lectured and gave practical exhibitions of buttermaking, etc., he believes it safe to infer that the subject of dairying is perhaps the foremost one in the minds of Manitoba farmers to-day. Speaking to a Free Press reporter Mr. Ruddick added, "We have received the greatest assistance from local farmers' institutes and the agricultural societies, and Mr. Leach, the secretary of the Central Farmers' institute, and Mr. Wauge, secretary of the Dairy association, have been indefatigable in their efforts to assist us."

Mr. Ruddick has been appointed judge of the dairy products at the Winnipeg exhibition, a post which his experience in dairying in all its branches peculiarly fits him for, and in the meanwhile his assistant, Mr. Taylor, will give the practical exhibitions of butter making and cream separating, which has been the routine work of the travelling dairy for the past few weeks in the country. There will be no lectures at the exhibition, but any questions will be readily answered by the instructor. This will take place in the manufacturers' building, and will be one of the most attractive features of the exhibition to country people. After the exhibition has closed, Mr. Ruddick leaves with his dairy for the Icelandic settlement at Lake Winnipeg where he will hold two or three meetings before returning to Ottawa.—Free Press.

B. C. Business Review.

The wholesale firms report money considerably easier and trade quite brisk since the floods. And prospects for the fall are good. For the past week railroad traffic over the Canadian Pacific railroad has been unusually brisk, and Vancouver is full of tourists from the United States, being obliged to take the Canadian route to the eastern states owing to the Pullman strike. The lumber business is still active, both the large mills running on full time. Hydraulic mining is in full swing, and if one could believe half the reports of the big finds that come in from the interior, he would be convinced that the immediate future prospects of British Columbia were very bright, particularly as we are to have a Canadian smelter at Pilot Bay at an early date, and the Canadian, Nakusp and Slocan railway for the accommodation has been handed over to the engineers by the construction company. Our fruit crop is a complete failure, owing to insect pests, and we will have to import most of our garden stuff owing to the flood devastations. The shipping trade is exceptionally good. The Warrimoo and Empress of China both sailed a few days ago; every inch of freight space was occupied, the Warrimoo carrying away 2,200 tons. So that the Australian-Canadian line may be said to be beyond the experimental stage and pronounced a great success. On the last two trips they have been obliged to refuse freight.

The Masons have, it is believed, expelled Col. Breckenridge. An eminent Mason recently showed a responsible gentleman a newly printed list of the members of Lexington lodge No. 1, issued since a recent meeting, remarking as he did so: "Masons are not permitted to divulge the secrets of the lodge room and I can't say whether Col. Breckenridge was expelled from our lodge or not, but here is a complete list of the present membership and you can see for yourself who are members." An examination of the printed roll showed Col. Breckenridge's name to be missing.

CHERRIER—LANGEVIN.

Probabilities in the Selection of a Successor to Late Mgr. Tache.

The announcement of the appointment of a successor to the late Archbishop Tache is being awaited with eager interest by the members of the Roman Catholic church. So far all efforts to obtain the names of the clergy nominated and forwarded to Rome have been unrewarded, but it is generally believed that the names of Father Cherrier, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and Father Langevin of St. Mary's are among the number. The bishops sent three names to Rome, and the secular clergy of the archdiocese have lately made a nomination and forwarded the name to the head of the church, accompanied by a note urging reasons why a secular priest should be elevated to the high office or archbishop instead of a religieux. It is thought that Father Cherrier is one of the nominees of the bishops and as he is a member of secular priesthood the supposition is reasonable that the secular clergy have also chosen him as their nominee; and providing that such is the fact, his election may almost be regarded as a foregone conclusion. Some assume that Father Langevin was appointed as coadjutor to Mgr. Tache that the mantle of the dead prelate will fall on his shoulders, but such need not necessarily be the case, for that is not a fixed rule of the Vatican in electing bishops, as is evidenced by the fact that the late Bishop Lynch's coadjutor was not elected to succeed that prelate. However, the impression prevails that of the nominees either Father Langevin or Cherrier will be chosen, with all the chances in favor of the latter. Father Cherrier is not unknown at Rome. He went there in 1887 as the representative of Mgr. Tache, and it is said that he left a very favorable impression among the secretaries of the Vatican, with some of whom he has maintained a friendly personal correspondence. A prominent member of the Catholic church informed a representative of the Free Press that it was undoubtedly Mgr. Tache's desire that Father Cherrier should succeed him, and that was one reason why, being an Oblate, His Grace did not express his wishes on the question before his death—when the matter was mooted to him. The Oblates are missionaries; their particular vocation is to go out into uncivilized regions and prepare the way for the secular clergy. They have performed that work so far as the greater part of the Archdiocese of St. Boniface is concerned, but it is felt that the time has arrived for the secular clergy to come in and occupy the field as the number of regular parishes is fast increasing, and secular priests are needed to take charge of them. Now as secular priests are diffident about entering work on a diocese which is under the control of an order, the inference to be deducted from prevailing circumstances is that a secular priest has the best chances of being appointed Archbishop of St. Boniface, and if Father Cherrier has been nominated by both the bishops and the secular clergy, it will not be surprising if in a few months hence he is occupying the bishop's palace in the historical village across the river.—Free Press.

WATERY GRAVES.

In the Bloom of Life They Find the Waves a Coffin and the Sea a Tomb.

Another sad drowning accident has been added to the numbers which have already occurred in British Columbia this summer. Miss Spillman, aged 16 and her brother, aged 12, were warned by Mr. Dalglish, at Jericho, three miles from Vancouver, not to bathe in the water at that point as it was dangerous. They ran laughing past him, plunged in and were swept away by the treacherous undercurrent before they could be reached. Mr. Spillman and family came from Ontario and the young people were widely known. Soon after the news of the drowning of the Spillman children reached Vancouver the sad intelligence that Robert Manning, a young man 25 years old, had been drowned while swimming from his cabin on False Creek to a boom of logs. Numbers of people on the wharf thought he was fooling when he threw up his hands and no effort was made to save him. Manning was a popular young man in the city. These two distressing accidents in one day have thrown a gloom over the city.

RADICAL RESOLUTIONS.

Passed By the Convention of Glass Workers in Montreal.

The American Glass Workers' association, in convention in Montreal, adopted the following resolutions: That the resolution passed at the labor convention at Chicago this year laying down the following principles be endorsed: That education be compulsory, a legal eight hour work day, sanitary inspection of workshops, mines and homes, liability of employers for injury to health, body or life of employes, abolition of contract system in all public works, abolition of sweating system, municipal ownership of street cars, gas and electric plants for public distribution of light, heat and power, nationalization of telegraph, telephone, railways and mines, collect ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution, the principal of referendum in all legislation.

CAUGHT A LIVE WIRE.

A Painter at the Main Street Bridge Has a Narrow Escape.

George Harrison, contractor for painting the Main street bridge, Winnipeg, had a narrow escape lately. While painting the upper portion of the superstructure the tackle became lose and Mr Harrison, feeling his support giving way, made a jump to grasp adjoining beams and in his effort got hold of one of the live wires of the Electric Street Railway service. The shock was severe and the hands of the unfortunate man were severely scorched. He was speedily rescued from his perilous position and taken into the drug store of Mr. Banks, where every attention was paid and soothing application made to the injured members.

While Clayton Bennett, of Halstead, N. Y., was picking berries near his home a few days ago a rattlesnake fastened his fangs in his leg. He tied the wound below the knee and then cut out the wounded part with a jack knife. He managed to reach the residence of Dr. Lamb, where the injury was dressed. Bennett is now out of danger, his heroic promptness having saved his life.

THE MESHES OF THE LAW

FORTY-THREE PERSONS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

The Strike Leaders Find That the Law Must Take Its Course—All Not Yet Served With Warrants to Appear Before the Tribunal of the United States.

The drag net of the federal law was cast into the waters when the ropes was drawn taut, and when it was pulled ashore it was found to contain no less than twenty-nine indictments charging offences against the interstate commerce act and the laws relating to the transportation of United States mails against forty-three individuals. As Attorney Milchrist put it afterwards, "a wholesale rounding up of everybody and anybody concerned in the railroad strike within the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the northern district of Illinois."

Just before Judge Seaman, of Milwaukee, who had been summoned to hold court for a couple of days, adjourned court for the lunch recess an intimation was conveyed to him that the special grand jury would be prepared to render a final decision at 2 o'clock and this proceeding was therefore made a special order for that hour. When the court re-convened, however, the grand jury sent word that a further delay until 4 o'clock was necessary and the court acquiesed. Judge Seaman was on the bench promptly upon the appointed hour. In response to a query from the judge, Foreman Sanborn announced that his colleagues and himself had concluded their labors, and suiting the action to the word, handed up a bunch of a manuscript about two feet in height. Just as soon as the indictments had been laid upon the desk of the court they were seized by an attachee of the district attorney's office and locked up in a vault in the quarters of Circuit Clerk Burnham's. The court, in the meantime, had fixed the bail on each of the indictments in the sum of $10,000 against each and every individual concerned. No warrants of arrest were issued that evening, and District Attorney Milchrist and his associates manifested an unusual reticence regarding the identity of the parties indicted. This was attempted to be explained on the ground that it was desirable to avoid even an appearance of injustice, and that should warrants be issued and some of those indicted be brought in late at night no commissioner would be on hand, and it would be impossible to consider the matter of bail until the next morning.

District Attorney Milchrist diplomatically evaded all inquiries concerning the personality of the individuals effected by the indictment, but it was given out in a general way that not only were there cumulative indictments against President Debs, Vice-president Howard, Secretary Keliher and Editor Rogers, of the Railway Journal, but that every other member of the board of directors would be put on trial. It was also hinted that Organizer Phelan, who was committed by Judge Taft, at Cincinnati, for contempt of court, was among those of whom the indictment had been found. In one indictment, and which, so it was stated in the district attorney's office, is one of the strongest yet found, no less than nineteen defendants are named. Several of the directory of the railway union have lectured during the past week to organized lodges east and west, but they are equally liable to arrest as though they remained within this jurisdiction.

A report obtained considerable circulation that General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor was one of those for whom a warrant would be issued, under the general conspiracy law. No corroboration of this rumor, however, could be obtained at the federal building.

The federal grand jury returned indictments against sixty strikers and others for interference with mails during the recent strike on the Northwestern railroads.

SQUARE DEALING.

This Is the Fundamental Principle of All Success.

In building a business, as in building a house, remarks Merchants' Review, the first care should be to secure a substantial foundation. If the foundation is all right one can then go straight ahead and build, with the assurance that his time and energy will not be expended for naught, because the underpinning of the business is too weak to sustain it. Various kinds of foundations have been tried by business men, but none has yet proven so durable or given such satisfactory results as what we will call the square dealing foundation. Build your business upon a basis of square dealing and you will soon obtain the entire confidence of the consumers, after which the active competition or trickery of would-be rivals, including the offer of such baits as cut prices, gift schemes, etc., will have no terrors for you. If the average retailer would follow the example of the most successful wholesale salesmen, he probably would find the business a more remunertive, certainly a more pleasant avocation. Such salesmen, we mean, as those who are at the head of their class in the grocery business, and to whom is often left, more than to the retailer's own judgement, the difficult and important task of selecting the proper kinds of tea, coffee, etc., to suit certain customers. Many retailers depend upon the salesman's judgment in regard to the purchase of novelties as well as the staples, and if he urges a purchase of the novelty, that settles it, because they know that he cannot afford to deceive them, while they also are aware that his skill and judgment as a professional buyer are superior to those of most men in their own branch of the grocery business. The cautious warning, caveat emptor (let the buyer beware), to them has no meaning, because having bought from only one man during a long period, they have found by experience that there has been no attempt to deceive, and that they can, in fact, rely better upon the salesman's judgment and honor than upon their own skill and practical knowledge. There are too many salesmen who could not be trusted in such a manner, and who, if put upon their honor, would not hesitate to betray the confidence of their customer, thinking it smart, perhaps, to do so. But for every one of these salesmen there are no doubt several of the first-mentioned class, and every retailer must have met such men and appreciated the advantages they enjoy over their foolish competitors, by reason of the confidence that the merchant learns to place in them. It is equally an advantage, in dealing with consumers, to enjoy their confidence, and the merchant who refuses to recognise the importance of this suggestion will find before long that he has built upon an insecure foundation, and that the edifice is in danger of falling.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Condensed and Interesting Reading for Our Subscribers.

Wheat continues to decline in price.

Mgr. Satolli has condemned the liquor traffic.

Gold exports from New York to Europe last week are $3,300,000.

Minneapolis had a $500,000 fire recently. El Paso, Ill., had a $250,000 fire.

Three men were killed and several wounded in a shooting affray in Louisiana.

Minnesota farmers complain that they are short on binding twine on account of the strike.

Wheat is now lower in price at Chicago than ever before known. July wheat was quoted at 52¼ cents per bushel the other day.

Exports of wheat and flour to Europe from Canada and the United States last week, as reported to Bradstreets, aggregated only, 1,872,000 bushels.

Dun & Co. report business failures on the decline in the United States and increasing in Canada. There were 236 in the United States and 44 in Canada last week.

The Railway Times, the official organ of the A. R. U. at Chicago, which has been publishing daily bulletins since the trouble began, has announced that hereafter it will issue on alternate days.

Burrell Payne was killed lately at Fredericksburg, Va., by Fielding Burton, a merchant of Fallmouth. Burton is 74 years old and Payne was 21. They quarrelled and Burton struck Payne on the head with a stick.

The Great Northern road has practically secured control of the Oregon Railway and navigation company which enables it to secure entrance to Portland. The Oregon company has cut loose from the Union Pacific entirely.

The Chicago express on the Big Four collided with a freight engine some days ago near Griffiths, O. The fireman and two men stealing a ride were killed, and also a number of passengers, the mail clerk and the engineer were injured.

After a consultation with the secretary of war and attorney general, President Cleveland has decided that the local authorities in Chicago are fully able to maintain order, and the decision to withdraw the regulars will not be recinded.

Twelve hundred Italians, employed in in constructing the New York and New Haven road, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., struck against a reduction. Several small riots have occurred and serious trouble is feared. The strikers threaten the railroad property.

Nearly five tons of bones of extinct animals have been shipped to Princeton students in Chamberlain, S. D. In the lot are skeletons of a pig larger than the rhinoceros, a rhinoceros double the size of the ordinary and a small camel and many strange fish.

Mrs. Lizzie Tosh, bookkeeper for William Moody, of Cookeville, brother-in-law of James Williams, who, with his wife was murdered December 14th last, died suddenly the other day. The circumstances of the death point to either suicide or foul play. The woman has been mentally unsound of late.

The first train into Butte, Mont., over the Northern Pacific since the beginning of the strike was Supt. Finn's special the other afternoon. An hour later at a meeting of the local A. R. U., the Northern Pacific strikers voted to report for work. The Union Pacific men would not agree to the decision and are still out.

Chief Brennan, of the Chicago police department, has forwarded to General Manager Egan bills for over $10,000 turned in by the proprietors of the different restaurants for feeding policemen during the strike troubles. Mr. Egan responded that the bills would be paid, but that future bills of like character would not be honored.

America, that nursery of typewriter eccentricities, has added another prodigy to her already large family. An electrically worked typewriter, that can be switched up and made to work three or four machines simultaneously, makes its bow this year before the public. The inventor has been forestalled by Prof. Hughes' long distance tpye-printing telegraph, but for office use, in which the operator can work a noiseless keyboard within a few feet of his employer with the offensive taps bottled up in a room some distance away, the idea is charming.

Members of the Executive board of the Knights of Labor are gathering in Omaha preparatory to a general session. The meeting has no relation to the recent labor troubles but in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last session held in Chicago on May 6th. Next month General Master Workman Sovereign will make a tour of the east and deliver addresses in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklin and other cities. Reports to Executive officers say that his work in the far west and the northwest has had a wonderful effect in revivefying the order. Arrangements have already been commenced for the next general assembly to be held in New Orleans in November.

The Unemployed Register.

Recently the office of Winnipeg City Clerk Platt was literally beseiged by men desirous of entering their names for obtaining employment. The register which has been placed there is by order of the committee appointed to consider the labor problem, and is for their information and guidance. Each applicant has to state his name, age, nationality, married or single, number of family, does he own a team, how long a resident of the city, and so on. It is noticeable in looking over the list of twenty-eight names, entered in a short time, that the majority of the people applying are English, whilst the others are Canadian, Irish, German Swede and only one Scotchman. The ages of the men range from sixty-eight down to twenty-four.

Bridegroom (at the end of wedding): "Well, I am glad it is all over." Married Friend: "All over? Great Scott, man! You have only just begun'

While the Weather's So Warm.

There is much that we all are intending to do,
But not while the weather's so warm.
We've each a great aim which we mean to pursue,
But not while the weather's so warm.
Oh, sometimes we'll rise with the lark at the dawn
And will earnestly labor with brain and with brawn:
And our overcoat then we'll get out of pawn,
But not while the weather's so warm.
The iceman's acquaintance we sometimes will cut,
But not while the weather's so warm.
The coal dealer's friendship we'll cultivate, but
Not while the weather's so warm.
And while now such a thing could not be it would seem
We some day may realize faintly our dream
Of a time when the ladies won't care for ice-cream,
But not while the weather's so warm.
We'd not have our friends turn cold shoulders upon us
Except while the weather's so warm.
Just now we prefer that they all treat us thus
So long as the weather's so warm.
Oh, sometimes our efforts we'll greatly increase
A kind and long-suffering public to please.
We will then write some verses lots better than these,
But not while the weather's so warm.

—NIXON WATERMAN.

HUFFED AT VAN HORNE.

Broadview Farmers Annoyed at His References to Their Crops.

Sir Wm. Van Horne has put up the backs of the Broadview farmers by stating that the crops along the track are fairly good "except around Broadview." Farmers in that district claim, with a great amount of truth, that on the whole, considering the exceedingly dry season, are as good as are to be found anywhere for miles around. Certainly crops near the track, which would be seen by Sir William, do not deserve to come under his scathing exception. Some of the farmers there can show as good crops as have been shown in the Territories for the last five or six years. There is little heard in Broadview of crops having to be ploughed in, as is the case further west. The common enquiry is: "Has Sir William got his knife into Broadview?"

GREAT GEYSERS.

Violent Eruptions in the Norris Basin—The Mountains Shaken.

A telegram received at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park, from a reliable source says a shock resembling an earthquake was felt at 2 o'clock the other morning. The new crater geyser which has been quiet for some time broke out with terrific force throwing rocks weighing twenty-five pounds to the height of 200 feet. Steam rising 100 feet accompanied by a roar equalling the combined exhaust of a thousand locomotives, which could be heard for ten miles. Every geyser in the Norris basin played for hours. The new crater now surpasses any geyser in action in the park.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Great Gathering of Delegates in Toronto—Opening To-day.

Delegates to the great convention of the Baptist Young Peoples' union which opened in Toronto recently came from various States and Canada. Every stage and steamer brought a contingent and it is estimated that fully 5,000 have arrived. Nearly as many more are expected to reach the city in a few days. Saratoga Springs, N.Y., and Denver, Col., are already making strong bids for next year's convention, but the probability is it will go to some eastern city.

The Farmer.

This much abused, much pitied and and always underrated individual is just now enjoying and inning of his own, as the base ball men say. Whilst the merchant, the professional man and the speculator are at their wits end to make both ends meet, the farmer was never in better shape in his life. Once in a while he is hoodwinked into the populist ranks and tunes his voice in unison with the calamity howlers, but he soon gets tired of this kind of song with his bountiful crops and high-priced stock. These vocal gymnastics, probably are his way of getting rid of surplus steam, which otherwise might lead him into unprofitable schemes were it not for this safety valve.

The farmer has every reason to be proud of himself, proud of his achievements and proud of his country. This is a farmers' country, and nine-tenths of the really great men of the nation were once bare-footed farmer boys, did chores, hoed corn and held the plow.

They learned self reliance, courage and industry under the blazing sun and in the pure air of the fields. The cities breed anarchists, thugs and fire bugs, whilst the farm produces the statesmen, jurists and devines. The cities have houses, the country has homes. The city has wealth the country has cash. The city man is a consumer, the farmer is a producer of wealth, and is rich in day's works which are the foundation of all wealth. The farmer has emancipated himself from drudgery and is surrounding himself with the comforts of home. This condition begets new tastes and new desires. These altered conditions are fast making the farmer a buyer as well as a seller. With cash, taste and awakened ambition to assume his proper place the farmer bids fair to be a leading factor as a purchaser of retail commodities.—Western Advertiser.

The Last Cannibals.

In the northern part of Canada (says a Danish Journal) there are still several Indian tribes who eat human flesh. In Guiana and on the Orinoco we still find Carribeans, who have the honor of having furnished the name for that terribie custom of eating human flesh. Cannibal comes from Caribes or Caribales, corruptions of Galibis or Canibis, the name of the inhabitants of the Antilles when Columbus arrived there. On the upper Amazon, between this river and the borders of Bolivia, live the Tupis Guaraniens, who manifest a liking for human flesh. Cannibals are common in Australia; the Papuans, Kanakiens, and Battakiens being the most distinguished. Cannibalism is, however, considered the main trait of the New Hebrides. There are more human flesheaters in Africa than anywhere else.

Cannabalism is not a sign of a low state of civilization, for many cannibal races stand higher in culture than those who abhor the custom. Many cannibals live in regions full of ordinary food, but they prefer human food as a delicacy, the men forbidding their wives and slaves to eat it. In Northern Australia it seems that the dead are eaten. Herodotus tells us that it was the custom in India for the young to kill the old and eat them, to insure there future salvation; and we are told that the old folks desired to be killed before they grew too old and less appetizing.

NOTES OF THE DOMINION.

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

Culled From the Wirings of the Dominion and Condensed for the Information of the Reading Public—Much Intelligence in Short Paragraphic Shape.

Harvesting is in progress in Ontario.

Gen. Booth is to arrive in Canada in September.

A Montreal letter carrier was trapped by a decoy letter.

Thermometer 101° in the shade at Hamilton a few days ago.

A Toronto citizen has been arrested for driving to church in a bus.

Choquette and Davies, M. P.'s, will accompany Mr. Laurier to the Northwest.

Hon. Mr. Laurier will visit Manitoba next month and will deliver a series of speeches.

Ontario's wheat crop is reported to be less in acreage but larger in yield than last year.

The St. Thomas school board has decided to dispense with the services of the teacher of music.

Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax last week amounted to $20,287,000.

About 7,000 delegates were in attendance at the Baptist Young Peoples' convention in Toronto.

J. W. Hogg has been appointed postmaster at Brockville in the place of the late Wm. Fitzimmons.

A branch of the American Railway union has been formed in Montreal with about thirty-five members.

Mrs. Pauline Theoret, of the Generiere, has just became the mother of triplets. She previously had twins on three occasions.

Of the 221 Barnardo boys brought out on the steamship Sardinian, sixty-three are at the home in Toronto requiring situations or adoption.

The convention of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union in Toronto concluded a few days ago. The next convention will be held at Baltimore, Md.

Things are quite lively around the C. P. R. docks at Fort William. On Saturday 70,000 bushels of wheat were shipped east and on Monday 84,000 bushels.

A Montreal dispatch says it is pretty well understood that Robert S. Whyte, editor of the Gazette and M. P. for Cardwell, will be appointed collector of customs of Montreal.

Grand Trunk Fireman James McEwen was leaning out of his cab at Windsor when he was caught by a switch pole and knocked to the ground. He is not expected to recover.

Anthony Shiappacasse was bathing in the river near Walkerville, Ont., when a logging train came along on the bank above and some of the logs rolling off struck Shiappacasse, instantly killing him.

Stuart Palmer, of New York, struck his head on a rock while driving at Niagara, and broke his neck. He is still living, but doctors say his recovery is doubtful. The lower part of the body is completely paralyzed.

The new royal baby Edward Albert George Andrew Patrick David Christain only lacks that John to have a complete name. E. A. G. A. P. D. C. York includes Scotch, Irish, Welsh and Danish but no John Bull.—Ottawa Journal.

Recently a colored man was brought to the office of the local medical health officer whose face and hands were badly broken out with a rash. The doctor diagnosed it as a well developed case of small pox. When the darkey heard this he dashed out of the office and crossed over to Detroit.

Adolphus Martin, of Maidstone, is under arrest charged with cruelty to animals It is alleged that finding several hogs belonging to a neighbor in his potato field, he caught the animals and cut their eyes with a knife and then put salt in the sockets. Six months imprisonment or $50 fine or both, is the greatest penalty for this diabolical act.

A letter from Lord Aberdeen to the civic authorities of Halifax states that Lady Aberdeen has arranged to leave England on July 21st and will arrive at Halifax early in the week commencing July 29th. He has decided to delay his visit so that they can make the visit together. On Tuesday, July 31st, they will receive the civic address.

The City of Midland, of the North Shore Navigation Co.'s line, plying from Collingwood to the American Soo, was caught by special customs officers in the act of transfering coal oil and lubricating oil to another of the company's steamers, which runs solely in Canadian waters. This being an act of smuggling, the oil was confiscated and the owners of the steamer fined $400 which was promptly paid.

The Kingston gates in the Tay canal lock, with which the steamer Rideau Belle collided lately and afterwards sunk herself, cannot be repaired until the steamer is raised. Navigation will be interrupted two or three weeks. Passengers had no time to rescue their baggage, which went down with the boat, and several commercial men lost numerous trunks containing valuable samples, which are entirely ruined.

INSURANCE PAID.

Dr. Framer, Supposed to Be Drowned, is Still Alive.

Dr. W. G. Framer, a well-known physician of Excelsior Springs, Mo., went on a fishing excursion in May, 1893, and his companions reported that he fell into the Missouri and was drowned. As his life was insured for $58,000 some doubted it, and a large reward was offered for his discovery, but most of the insurance was paid. Mrs. S. S. Russell, who saw a man calling himself C. S. Mason in the post office on July 5th, now declares that he was none other than Dr. Framer, of Excelsior Springs. She saw him again the next day, as also did her husband, and both are positive in their identification, since they were the doctor's near neighbors for more than ten years. Framer, or Mason, left Perry, O. T., for College Springs, Iowa, ten days ago.

A TERROR TO SNAKES.

How a New York Farmer Destroyed the Slimy Reptile.

While Sanford Drake, a farmer living near Narrowsburg, Sullivan county, was picking huckleberries on the mountain recently, he discovered a den of rattlesnakes, and before he was fairly aware of his dangerous position the reptiles had surrounded him Seizing a pole he wielded it with all his might, while the snakes approached from every direction ready for battle. After killing twenty-five his weapon gave out, but he found another pole, and this lasted until every snake was vanquished. When he had completed his work he returned home and told his brother of the affair, and together they went to the den, where a count showed that Drake had killed fifty-three rattlers, the smallest measuring four feet and three inches in length, and five inches in circumference. The rattles were cut from all the snakes and preserved as mementos. There were 374 of them.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THROUGH TIME TABLE

EAST AND WEST

CORRECTED TO OCTOBER 29th, 1893.

Read Down Atl. Ex.		STATIONS.		Read Up. Pac. Ex.
2.00 A		Victoria		A19.15
14.00		Vancouver		13.00
14.30		Port Moody		12.27
14.45		Westminster Jct.		12.17
14.10		Westminster		12.48
17.08		Agassiz		9.57
18.12		Yale		8.47
8 35		Kamloops		23.85
10.10		Revelstoke		17.10
11.45		Illecillewaet		15 20
15.15 ar 16.25 de		Donald		de 11.30 ar 12.15
17.05		Golden		11.20
19.20 ar 19.50 de		Field		de 9.00 ar 8.25
22.30		Banff		5.21
23.20		Canmore		4.25
2.05		Calgary		1.05
2.15				24.55
4.30		Gleichen		22.10
9.15 ar 9.45 de		Medicine Hat		de 16.30 ar 16.00
10.10		Dunmore		15.37
16.10 ar 16.25 de		Swift Current		de 9.45 ar 9.30
22.00		Moose Jaw		4.30
22.20		Pasqua		3.41
8.00		Minneapolis		20.30
8.40		St. Paul		19.50
23.49		Regina		2.05
1.28		Qu'Appelle		24.35
1.48		Indian Head		24.08
2.40		Wolseley		23.10
3.20		Grenfell		22.37
4.05 ar 4 15 de		Broadview		de 21.58 ar 21.48
4.55		Whitewood		21.08
6.11		Moosomin		19.56
7.25		Elkhorn		18.46
8.10		Virden		17.36
10.15 ar 11.30 de	B 7.00	Brandon	B 23.45	de 15.30 ar 16.15
12.35	8.00	Carberry	22.42	15.28
13.35	9.00	McGregor	21.40	14.09
14.25	9.50	Portage la Prairie	20.50	13.06
16.45	12.00	Winnipeg	18.45	de 10.30
18.20 de		Winnipeg		E ar 8.00
21.15		Rat Portage		2.30
13 15		West Fort William		13.15
13.25 ar 14.55 de		Fort William		de 13.06 ar 13.36
3.15		Port Arthur		1.18
7 50		North Bay		8.50
6.30		Toronto		10.15

BRANCH LINES.

8.10 J	De	Sicamous Jct	Ar	K. 18.45
0.40		Vernon		16.25
1.00	Ar	Okanagan	De	16.00

Steamers will leave Okanagan for Penticton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, (calling at Kelowna) connecting with stages for Fairview, Osoyoos, B.C., Oro, Loomistown, Conconully & Ruby City, Wash.

Tues. & Sat.		Mon. & Thu
7.00	Lv. Regina Ar	21.00
5.15 a 6.15 d	Saskatoon	d 12.15 a 11.45
1.00	Ar. Prince Albert Lv	7.00

Mon. & Thu		Tues. & Fri.
8.10	Lv. Calgary Ar	19.00
1.00	Olds	16.08
2.05	Innisfail	15.08
3.00 a 3.30 d	Red Deer	d 14.30 a 13.30
9.00	Ar. Edmonton Lv	8.00

Wed. & Sat.		Wed. & Sat.
7.30	Lv. Calgary Ar	20.00
2.30	Ar. MacLeod Lv	14.50

Minn ex daily		Coast ex daily.
2.55	de Pasqua ar	3.10
4.55	Estevan	21.15
6.00	ar. North Portal de	20.00

K	A		A	J
8.40	10.00	Lv. Winnipeg Ar	15.45	17.00
0.20	11.33	Morris	14.07	15.28
0.50	12.00	Rosenfeld Junc	13.48	14.50
	12.30	Gretna	1310d	
1.45		Morden		13.40
2.55 a 3.20 d		Manitou		d1235 a1210
4.30		Pilot Mound		10.58
5.45		Crystal City		10.40
6.10		Killarney		9.25
6.55		Boissevain		8.45
7.40		Deloraine		8.00
8.30		Ar. Napinka Lv		7.10

K				J
9.00		Lv. Winnipeg Ar		17.20
0.55 a 2.10 d		Elm Creek		d15.20 a14.00
1.10 d 1.25 a	15.02J 14.45	Carman	11.55 k11.35	a12.40 d14.02
4.10 a 4.30 d		Holland		d12.20 a11.55
5.17		Glenboro		11.0
7.10		Souris		9 00
7.00		Hartney		7 05
7.55 a 8.00 d	J 7.30d	Napinka	K 17.00	6.05
8.25	8.05	Melita	16.09	5.40
	8.30	Elvo	15.35	
	11.25	Oxbow	12.20	
	12.45	Alamada	11.00	
	15.15	Ar Estevan Lv	9.00	

K 12.35	de	Brandon	ar	J 11.00
ar 14.45 de 16.45		Souris		de 8.45 ar 7.40
19.25		Pipestone		5.15
20.00	ar	Reston	de	4.40
J 18.00	de	Winnipeg	ar	K 9.55
19.30	ar	West Selkirk	de	8.25
K 12.45	de	Winnipeg	ar	K 17.30
14.00	ar	Stonewall	de	16.15
J 8.00	de	Winnipeg	ar	J 16.20
8.20		St. Boniface		16.00
10.55		Dominion City		13.20
11.30	ar	Emerson	de	12.45

Explanation to References: A daily. B daily except Sundays. E Daily except Wednesdays. F Daily except Thursdays. J Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. K Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains: Quebec to Port Arthur, run on Eastern Standard Time; between Port Arthur and Brandon on Central Standard Time; between Brandon and Donald on Mountain Standard Time; beDonald and Vancouver on Pacific Standard Time.

GEO. OLDS, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Montreal. D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass Agt., Montreal.

WM. WHYTE General Supt., Winnipeg ROBT. KERR, Gen. Pass. Agt. Winnipeg

Great Northwest Central Railway

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect FRIDAY, FEB'Y. 16, 1894.

Northwest Read down. Mixed Freight and Passenger Tuesday and Friday.	Miles from Chater.	STATIONS.	Southeast Read up. Mixed Freight and Passenger Tuesday and Friday.
		Leave. Arrive.	
7.00	5.5	Brandon via (CPR)	16.15
8.25		Chater	15.30
9.05	10.4	Forest	14.52
9.35	18.1	*Varcoe	14.28
10.05	27.6	Rapid City	13.50
10.25	32.3	Pettlepiece	13.34
10.58	42.8	Oak River	13.00
11.30	51	Ar Hamiota Lv.	12.30
ARRIVE.		*Flag Station.	LEAVE.

*Flag station. Trains will not stop except there are passengers to get on or off.

The Company reserve the right to make such variations in this Time Table, with or without notice, as circumstances may require.

HORATIO F. FORREST, Receiver and Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD

TAKING EFFECT ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1894.

N. Bound Read up. Freight No. 153, Daily.	St Paul Express No. 107 Daily.	Miles From Winnipeg	STATIONS.	S. Bound Read down St Paul Express No. 108, Daily.	Freight No. 154 Daily
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30a
1.05p	2.49p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.35p	9.3	St. Norbet	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.23p	15.3	Cartier	12 08p	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	23.5	St. Agathe	12 24p	6.51a
11.31a	1.57p	27.4	Union Point	12.33p	7.02a
11.07a	1.46p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.48p	7.19a
10.31a	1.29p	40.4	Morris	1.10p	7.45a
10.03a	1.15p	46 8	St. Jean	1.15p	8.25a
9.23a	12.53p	56.0	Letellier	1.34p	9.18a
8.00a	12.30p	65.0	Emerson	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	68.1	Pembina	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8 30a	168	Grand Forks	5.45p	8.25p
1.30p	4 55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.25p
	3.45p	453	Duluth	7.25a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis	6.20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.00a	
	10.30p	883	Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

E. Bound Read up Ft. No. 130.	Ex. No. 128 Tues., Thur., Sat.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS.	W. Bound Read down Ex. No. 127, Mon., Wed., Friday	Ft. No. 129.
1.20p	3.00p		Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p		Morris	1.35p	8.00a
6.53p	12.32p	10	Lowe Farm	2.0?p	8.44a
5.49p	12 07a	21.2	Myrtle	2.28p	9.31a
5.23p	11.50a	25.9	Roland	2.39p	9 50a
4.39p	11.38a	33.5	Rosebank	2.58p	10.23a
3.58p	11.24a	39.6	Miami	3 13p	10.5?a
3.14p	11.02a	49.0	Deerwood	3.36p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54.1	Altamont	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.33a	62.1	Somerset	4.08p	12.51p
1.47p	10 18a	68.4	Swan Lake	4.23p	1.22p
1.19p	10.04a	74.6	Indian Springs	4.38p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79.4	Mariapolis	4.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.38a	86.1	Greenway	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92.3	Baldur	5.22p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102	Belmont	5.45p	4.15p
10.37a	8.45a	109.7	Hilton	6.04p	4.53p
0.13a	8.29a	117.3	Ashdown	6.21p	5.23p
9.49a	8.22a	120	Wawanesa	6.29p	5.47p
9.39a	8.14a	123.0	Elliotts	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.06a	129.5	Rounthwaite	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.43a	137.2	Martinville	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	145.1	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p

No. 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

E. Bound. Read up Mixed No. 144. Mon., Wed., & Fri.		Miles from Wpg.	STATIONS.		W.B'nd Read D'n Mixed No. 143. Mon., Wed., & Fri.
11 55a		0	Winnipeg		2.00a
11.42a		8	Portage Junction		4.15a
10.10a		11.5	St. Charles		4.40a
11 00a		13.5	Headingly		4 46a
10.30a		21	White Plains		5 10a
9 32a		35 2	Eustace		5.55a
9.05a		42 1	Oakville		6.25a
8.20a		55 5	Portage la Prairie		7.30a

Stations marked—*—have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Number 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific Coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S FEE, G.P.&T.A., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Northern Pacific R. R. Co., Lessee.

LATEST TIME CARD.

Two Through Trains Daily.

12.45pm	6.25pm	Lv Minn'ap's Ar	6.20am	4.20pm
1.25pm	7.15pm	Lv St. Paul Ar	7.00am	3.40pm
	4.05pm	Lv Duluth Ar	7.25am	
	7.15pm	Lv Ashland Ar	8.15am	
7.15am	10.05 a	Ar Chicago Lv	5.00pm	10.40pm

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canada.

Close connection made in Chicago with all trains going East and South.

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent, or

JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect Feb. 1st. 1894.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

WESTBOUND

Leave Winnipeg at 8:25 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa and intermediate stations. Mixed trains leave Minnedosa on arrival of passenger trains as below.

EASTBOUND.

Leave Minnedosa and intermediate stations, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Mixed trains arrive at Minnedosa as below.

Regular eastbound passenger trains make close connection at Portage la Prairie with Canadian Pacific westbound trains, and at Winnipeg with eastbound trains of that company.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.		Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.	
Leave. 8.25			Winnipeg	Arrive. 17.30	
Tues. Sat	Mix Thur			Mon. Wed.	Mix Frid.
10.45	11.00		Portage la Prairie	15.35	15.35
12.30	13.50	91	†Gladstone	14.00	12.30
13.35	16.20	117	Neepawa	12.23	10.00
14.23	17.45	135	Minnedosa	11.50	8.30
15.45a		150	Rapid City	lv1000	

Mixed Tues'y to Russell Saturday to Yorkton	STATIONS.	Mixed Mon'y from York'n Wednesday Russell
14.50	Lv Minnedosa Ar	11.05
16.00	Newdale	9.40
17.30	Shoal Lake	8.10
19.30	†Birtle	6.30
20.55	Binscarth	4.40
22.10	Russel	3.30
2.00	Ar Yorkton Lv	24.10

† Meals.

Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled, or when there are passengers to alight.

W. R. BAKER, General Manager. A. McDONALD, Ass't Gen. Pas. Agt.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Pressure on our space has this week obliged us to condense the reports of local happenings.

Cupid has not been idle.

And there is a high old row on at Medicine Hat.

Yorkton has been proclaimed an "Unincorporated Town."

Dr. P. F. Size, of Regina, spent Monday and Tuesday at the dining hall.

Asst.-Supt. Milestone left on Monday night for Prince Albert, returning this morning.

The Kamloops Sentinel says that Dr. Lafferty, late of Calgary, will likely locate at Vernon.

Application is made for the incorporation of the Lethbridge-Cardston telephone company.

Mrs. Gass, wife of the Mayor, arrived home on Sunday morning, after a few weeks' visit in Manitoba.

W. D. Cowan, L. D. S., Surgeon-Dentist, will visit at the Dining Hall, Moose Jaw, on August 6th and 7th.

Mr. Milestone wears the shooting button since Friday night last. Seven out of ten was his score, and Conductor Harry Hubble, of Prince Albert, followed him closely with six.

Dr. McKenzie, of Toronto, and Rev. Dr. McIntyre, of Moose Jaw, will address a public gospel temperance meeting on Sunday evening next in the Methodist church at the close of the evening services in the town. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Belton of Almonte, sister of Rev. A. J. Belton of Montreal, also of Dr. Belton of Conway, Dakota, who is on her way to Tokoyo, Japan, as a missionary from the W. M. society of Ontario, stopped at Moose Jaw for a time as the guest of Mrs. J. C. Hamilton.

Mr. J. W. Bradshaw arrived on Saturday from the ranche at Clearview, six miles south of Parkbeg station, and spent Sunday and Monday in town. The country in that direction has been largely swept by prairie fires, but Mr Bradshaw's particular locality has fortunately so far escaped, and he has had no difficulty in securing a sufficiency of hay.

Baseballers are requested to congregate in force on the grounds in rear of school building this evening. After practice a meeting will be held to reorganize a club. A supply of the requisite accoutrements has been ordered and Moose Jaw will at once be in shape to hold her own with any town in the Territories at the game of the diamond—as she did in years gone by.

Mr. Chas. Nicolle, of Mapleford ranche, was in town on Wednesday. He reports that the country north of the Qu'Appelle Valley from the west end of Buffalo Lake to Lumsden is ablaze. The continued drought has so shrivelled vegetation that the fires do not burn rapidly, but smoulder along slowly. One Mounted Police fire guardian is now stationed in the district, who is doing all in its power to prevent destruction of hay and settlers' effects.

Mr. T. E. McWilliams was in from his ranche this week. He gave THE TIMES a pleasant call. Mr. McWilliams states that Pense settlers descended upon his peaceful neighborhood this season, and began cutting hay under his very nose. Being assured that his long residence in that section gave him a right of priority, Mr. McWilliams took a trip to Regina, secured permits for four hay sections, and thus "got the drop" on the unwelcome visitors.

One day last week a railway official here caught a gang of five tramps concealed in an empty box car that was "made up" in an east-going freight train. He made no noise, but hastily closed and sealed the doors of the car, and the tramps were prisoners. But before the train pulled the official's heart softened and he opened the door. The tramps made hasty tracks from that vicinity. Had the train been allowed to proceed with them, they could probably have enjoyed their own exclusive company longer than would have been compatible with comfort.

The gathering of senega root has gained large proportions and afforded profitable employment to many who had time to spare, and to others who were unemployed. It has also led to the search for other roots having commercial value, and several kinds for which there was at one time a limited demand in Manitoba have been forwarded with enquiries as to the probable demand and present value. Amongst these is an indigenous liquorice—botanically liquorice but whether commercially valuable has yet to be learned. Sarsaparilla is abundant but without value at present, there being no demand. Search has been made for ginseng, but none has been found; nor is it likely to be, as its habitat is in southward districts.—*Battleford Herald.*

Miss Annie Smith is visiting Winnipeg.

Arthur Richards was in Regina Saturday.

Mrs. W. A. Porter has gone east for a visit.

The Winnipeg Exhibition visitors have all returned.

Miss McCallum is visiting here en route to California.

Frank Meller returned last night from Swift Current.

Mrs. G. M. Annable has accompanied "Mac" to Dundurn.

Free concerts this week and tooth pulling as an art exemplified.

Speaker Ross left Wednesday night for the house opening at Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Hysop and Miss Mannahan are visiting Prince Albert.

Harry O'Connor, Winnipeg, C.P.R. fire inspector, passed through Monday.

A bonded Chinaman, unable to pass, was shipped back to China this morning.

Plover shooting has begun. Mr. Carter bagged 18 on the morning of the first.

Mayor Gass, of Moose Jaw, paid Regina a short visit this week.—*Standard.*

The C.P.R. gravel train is now engaged "filling in" the railway yard at Regina.

Miss Lou Smith, who has been visiting Mrs. W. W. Bole, returned to Regina Wednesday.

Thos. Healey, whom we last week reported as having fractured a limb, is progressing favorably.

Andy Blair, Regina, went out to Souris Crossing on Tuesday morning to ship some more bones.

Cards are issued for the marriage on Wednesday, Aug. 8, of Miss Margaret Scott and Mr. A. McAllen.

The first train of cattle from western ranches shipped east this season, will pass through Moose Jaw on Saturday.

Mrs. Goodwin, of Swift Current, was down visiting her father, Mr. Wm. Rutherford, last week. She returned home Monday morning.

Mr. Rutherford, mgr., C. A. C. & C. Co. farm at Swift Current, spent Monday in town. He was taking a car of sheep through to the ranche.

Ed. Palmer, of the dining hall, is having serious trouble with his eyes; he will probably leave to night for Winnipeg to consult Dr. Good.

D. D. MacLeod, of Prince Albert, spent Sunday and Monday in town with his brother, M. J. MacLeod. He had been visiting the fair at Winnipeg.

Some 75 young people enjoyed the C. E. social held last Friday at Mrs. J. E. Annable's. They played games, ate ice cream, and adjourned about 24 o'clock.

It can now be definitely announced the Rev. W. E. Brown will accept the incumbency at Regina, but he does not expect to remove thither for some months.

Mr. and Mrs Palfrey left Sunday for Port Arthur. Mrs. P. will remain there several months, while her husband will return to Moose Jaw about Sept. 1st.

Engineer Wheately, who was killed on Monday, near Field, by a locomotive boiler explosion, was well known here, having at one time "fired" out of Moose Jaw.

The new brick sidewalk is completed, and even those who were most dubious about the wisdom of laying it, forget their fears when they view its neat, smooth and lasting appearance.

Mrs. H. Murison, wife of Grenfell's bank manager, and Miss M. Phipps, daughter of Major Phipps, of Estevan, came in over the "Soo" Thursday morning, and went east to Grenfell last night.

Mr. William McLeod, who has been in charge of Buffalo Lake Presbyterian mission field for a month past, returned to Regina Monday. Mr. Morrison resumes his charge at Buffalo Lake.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid social, on account of Miss Martin's wedding, was postponed until Wednesday, Aug. 8th. It will be held on the grounds in proximity to the church. Admission 15 cents; ice cream free.

The Methodist church and S. S. combined picnic on Wednesday was a pronounced success. The afternoon was lovely, and many people attended. Promiscuous baseball, which (unlike promiscuous dancing) is not barred, formed a staple amusement.

Teachers' examination results are announced. Moose Jaw winners:—3rd, Ella Scott; High S. Ent., John Clarkson, Laura Langford, Jno Glassford, Mabel Beesley; Pro. III to IV, Harry Neeland, Ethel Beard, Albert Jones, Edith Treen.

Tennis tournament is practically ended, but who the winner is remains in some doubt. Mr. Creagh made the best showing. A new court has been lined out near the depot, and a junior championship series is in progress. A regular tournament will be held in September.

Regina Rip-Raps.

(*By a Rapper.*)

There is the perfume of a wedding in the air. We can all smell it; full particulars later.

Miss Penniemoney has gone to the Valley for an outing. She only took one Saratoga box with her.

Miss Maud Hayseed was a visitor at the Capital, on Monday. Her father is busy cutting his crop. He is doing it by hand.

Count Otto Humpincrack is a visitor at the Germanic-Russio village. He is a delegate from the father-land to see how his countrymen are getting along. He is much pleased with the progressive spirit of the colony. He was tendered the freedom of the city by Mayor Martin, on Saturday.

The Immigration Society for the Regina District had a large and enthusiastic meeting yesterday. They considered the advisability of changing the name to Emigration Society, to keep up with the spirit of the times. It was decided to advertise.

A Red Tea was given at the Barracks last week, which was attended by a large and fashionable company. The tea was colored with the very best grade of Diamond Dyes (sold by R. Martin and other druggists), and the ladies all wore red handkerchiefs. The gentlemen wore red eyes, and the sunset was red. One young man read a poem about "Red as a Rose is She." He referred in a feeling manner to Rider Haggard's "She."

There was an Eastern Hop given on South Railway Street by Ah Hop, a gentleman from China, on Wednesday.

It is stated, on good authority, that the Capital is to be moved to Calgary to give work to the unemployed. They will not start until after the session, as they do not like to disturb the Members. The Governor and family will drive up; the rest of us will walk.

Buffalo Lake East.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BUFFALO LAKE, July 30.—The settlers here are about through haying. The hay turned out better than was expected.

Harvesting is the order of the day now. Nearly everyone has a binder going, the low down binder being the only one of any use and those who neglected rolling their land last spring can not get low enough even with them.

I see in your last issue an item about a colt belonging to C Nicolle having its leg cut off. I have it from good authority that this happened on a Thursday and the poor colt was allowed to live until it hung itself on the following Tuesday. Such cruelty should not be allowed to go unpunished.

One of the most severe thunderstorms that has visited this district in a number of years, passed over here last Wednesday, accompanied by very little rain. The lightning started a number of prairie fires but fortunately it rained enough to extinguish them.

Burke-Martin.

Married at Moose Jaw, at the residence of the bride's brother, on Wednesday, Aug. 1st, at 2:30 o'clock, by the Rev. F. B. Stacey, Mr. James Burke, of Britton, Ont., to Miss Mary Martin, of Moose Jaw, formerly of Britton.

The above is written and the tale is told. But not as it should be. Would that space were at our disposal to describe, as it deserves, the happy event,—the blushing bride, the radiant bridesmaid, the many, many exquisite and valuable presents. The bridesmaid was a cousin of the bride, Miss Fanny Long of Listowel, Ont., who is visiting at present in Moose Jaw; the groom was supported by Mr. Robt. Martin. A very large number of friends were present, and after the wedding supper they spent an enjoyable evening together.

Mr. and Mrs. Burke leave to night for the east. They will spend some weeks at different points in Manitoba before proceeding to Ontario. As Miss Martin, the bride made a host of warm friends during her two years' residence in Moose Jaw, who, while earnestly wishing her joy, sincerely regret that she is taken away.

Buffalo Lake Briefs.

Farmers are all busy harvesting. The wheat is well filled and a good sample, the average amount of twine used being about one pound per acre—much better than in the east end.

William Poulter had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse on Wednesday. This is the second within a month.

Water has been struck on the farm of Jas. McCartney at a depth of 71 feet.

Mr. Nicolle of Mapleford has finished his contract of putting up Robt. Frank's hay.

Two of our boys think that the little sister is very much in the way.

Robt. Franks is away on a three days trip to Lumsden.

Mrs. Dickson, of Moose Jaw, is visiting friends here.

George, if you did have hard luck with the berries, don't get discouraged. Try the cherries!

Miss Taylor was the guest of Miss McCartney last Thursday.

Boharm Jottings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOHARM, Aug. 2.—The most of the farmers are through with their haying and harvest has been commenced with better results than expected.

The picnic at Lewis grove was well represented by Boharm but some thought there might have been more there.

There has been some talk of appointing a detective for our town and district, as a number of the farmers have been complaining of losing some valuable material called fuel. We thought that we were living in a very quiet and peaceable neighborhood. We think it must be owing to the hard times.

We are glad to learn that the young man that was hurt with the mowing machine at Mr. F. Greene's last week is improving very fast.

Rev. Mr. Smith preached here last Sunday and intends holding services here every Sunday.

The football club is practicing hard; they meet every Saturday evening. RAMBLER.

"Historic Quebec."

A neatly printed little book descriptive of the historic city of Quebec and its picturesque surroundings has been received. The different points of interest in and around the ancient city are charmingly described, and there are fine illustrations of Wolfe's monument on the Plains of Abraham, the Martello towers, the new Chateau Frontenac hotel on the famed Dufferin Terrace, the old Breakneck stairs, Falls of Montmorenci, etc., etc. "Historic Quebec" is sent free, on application to agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or to the manager of the Chateau Frontenac.

PROHIBITORY.

BRASS BANDSMEN MUST NEITHER SMOKE NOR CHEW.

(At Practice in the Hall.)—So Say the Town Fathers—Coun. Stunt Brings up a Fire By-law—Bridge Rules are Transgressed.

Councillors Simington, Fletcher, Davidson and Stunt formed the quorum at Monday evening's session of town council. On motion Coun. Simington took the chair. Coun. Hitchcock, chairman on Finance, sent a letter stating that illness prevented his attendance, and enclosed Report and copy of By-law to levy taxes.

A statement by the Treasurer was presented, showing that at the end of May he held a balance of cash in the town's favor of $763.40, and on June 30th, $805.46.

Mr. McDougall, treasurer, visited Winnipeg last week, and a letter from him was received and fyled, relative to certain enquiries he had made about the town debentures, the sale of which is still pending.

Tenders for the rental of the ground floor of the town hall building were received from H. W. Carter and Hugh Ferguson, each offering $15.00 per month. The matter was referred to the Finance committee.

Several accounts were presented.

On recommendation of the Finance committee the following accounts were ordered to be paid:—

H. McDougall, lumber	$ 69 16
J. W. Ferguson	48 50
THE TIMES	6 23
N.-W. Government	4 80
Const. Marshall	2 50
E. Simpson & Co.	75
R. B. Gordon, Clerk L.A.	100 00

On special motion accounts of Mr. Kellett, $2.40, and Wilson & McDonald, $11.20, were passed.

The Board of Health reported regarding complaint that was made of the condition of lots and lanes near Fairford street. The committee declared the complaint was not sustained.

A by-law for the prevention of fires was introduced by Coun. Stunt and given first and second reading. The by-law will make it a misdemeanor to carry fire within the town excepting within a tin, iron or copper vessel; to burn rubbish less than 100 feet from any building, unless two persons are in attendance with four barrels of water at hand; or for any blacksmith, machinist or mechanic to have a fire within twenty feet of any building unless enclosed on three sides with walls of brick, stone or concrete, or unless two persons are in attendance with four barrels of water; and such misdemeanor may be punished by fine not exceeding $100 00, with the option of 30 days in the lock-up.

By law No. 129, to levy the rate of taxation, was introduced by Coun. Stunt. As before intimated a rate of 20 mills was struck,—12½ for school purposes and 7½ for municipal purposes. The by-law was put through the several stages and finally passed.

A question having arisen as to the legality of a certain clause in the dog tax by law, it was decided to have the by-law laid on the table for consideration at the next regular meeting.

Stunt—Davidson.—That accounts of J. E. Annable for second quarter's salary as clerk, $25.00; for postage $3.45; and fee for presiding at late bye election, $2.00, be paid. Carried.

Coun. Fletcher enquired by what authority the Salvation Army was deprived of the use of hall on Thursday night last week. No one could answer. Coun. Fletcher then said the Army wanted to know what additional rental would be required if they used the hall on Monday nights, when they would have no pow wow.

Mr. Bole was present. He said he would pay the rental if the Army were put in the cellar.

A councillor—Mr. Carter would like to go a fiver for the same object.

Coun. Simington said he would give a dollar if the Army kept quiet on Sunday morning.

Coun. Fletcher thought Mr. Bole had an eye to business. If the Army got used to cellars he would be leasing them the basement under his store.

A motion was adopted that the brass band be allowed the use of the hall for practice on Friday nights when it is not otherwise occupied; that the members be requested not to chew nor smoke tabacco in the hall, and that the inspector see that the request is respected.

Inspector Langford reported that he had secured a list of unpaid licenses, and that the same will be collected forthwith. He also made a verbal report regarding the town bridges, by which it was shown that some drivers are not careful to observe the rule prohibiting fast driving over the same. THE TIMES was requested to state that in future, offenders in this regard will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

The Mayor and Clerk were given authority to renew a $3,000 note, bearing ten per cent. interest, with the Bank of Montreal.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Genuine Bargains in

BOOTS & SHOES.

For the next TEN DAYS we are prepared to offer to the people of Moose Jaw some of the greatest bargains in

BOOTS & SHOES

That they ever had before. This is a rare chance, and every one should take advantage as our magnificent and well selected stock has already won a high reputation for

Good Wear, Style & Low Prices.

I. M. CHALMERS

SEASONABLE GOODS FOR SUMMER.

In each department the above is complete.

Our stock of BOOTS AND SHOES is second to none. The growing tendency of our trade in this line is due direct to the Manufacturers. Those who wear McPherson's shoe once prefer no other; they are composed of excellent material, give good service, fit well and give the foot an appearance of neatness.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

In our **Grocery Department** *we have added a new line, we purpose keeping all kinds of fruits in season. At present we have St. Michael Oranges, Messina Lemons, Bananas 40 cents, California Honey in Comb, Pie Plant, Cabbage, &c.*

I. M. Chalmers.

R. E. DORAN

WHY SEND YOUR MONEY OUT OF TOWN?

When we can give you

BOOTS & SHOES

As good and as cheap for Cash.

We have still a few

SIDE SADDLES

which we will sell at cost to clear them out. Buy your harness from us; all manufactured from genuine oak leather; we use nothing else.

R. E. DORAN.

Save Your Crops FROM THE GOPHERS. BOLE'S SOLUTION OF STRYCHNINE WILL DO IT.

Sold from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains.

PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.